

EC Farm Talks Make Gains

France, Germany Main Opposed

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, April 29 (AP)—A serious crisis threatening the Common Market tonight as farm ministers failed to make any progress in their talks to settle next season's produce prices.

French Minister Jacques Chirac said West Germany was in it on retaining border taxes in the EC for farm produce part of its friendly policy toward both the United States and the Eastern Bloc countries.

The Germans want to start talks in the Common Market in the eve of trade negotiations with the United States, Mr. Chirac said.

A question drew a bitter response from German Agriculture Minister Josef Ertl, who said, about time Mr. Chirac went to a psychoanalyst. He called Chirac's suggestion "rubbish."

Ertl was particularly indignant about Mr. Chirac's remark as it was made on the eve of German Chancellor Willy Brandt's trip to America for consultations with President Nixon.

No Price Discussed
Name-calling demonstrated a point to which the fourth final attempt to fix farm prices had sunk. Even two days of procedural jockeying and constant bickering between the member states, no single price had been discussed by the ministers.

The border taxes problem had to be even more serious than the produce prices, are taxes collected for the four years by the Germans to compensate their farmers for damage caused by currency fluctuations. France is insisting that as a start should be made to eliminate them.

Mr. Ertl replied that to abolish would cost an estimated 900 million marks, which was unacceptably high.

There was no movement by the protagonists on this question; there was considerable exasperation among other national representatives and the European Commission.

Prospects of a final settlement before the May 1 deadline still rated as only "50-50" by European Commission officials.

Brandt Goes U.S. for 2 Days of Talks

German Chancellor Willy Brandt left here for Washington for two days of talks with President Nixon. The talks are expected to be dominated by the issue of the future relationship between the United States and Western Europe.

Mr. Brandt is scheduled to begin his talks today, which will be held against the background of the American President's call—made public last week—by presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger last week for a new Atlantic charter between the United States and European allies.

Kissinger said last Monday that he hoped that the talks, based on eased U.S.-European economic friction and the need for military presence of United States in Europe, would be worked out by the time President Nixon visited Europe.

Mr. Brandt was away on Monday, deputy West German minister spokesman Armin Neubauer warmly welcomed the visit.

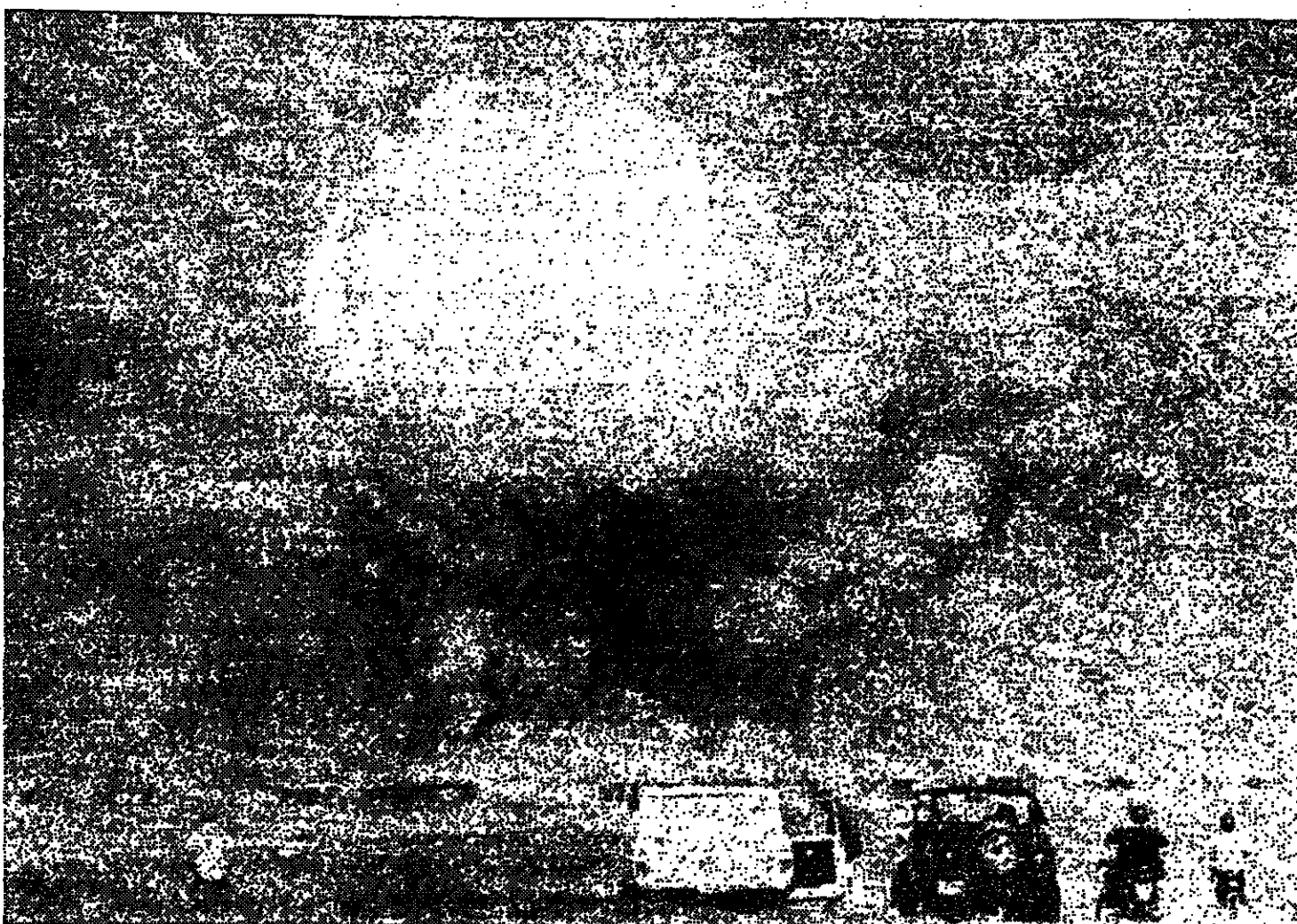
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EXPLOSION—Huge fireball rising above string of exploded railroad cars loaded with 250-pound bombs.

29 Hurt in Munitions-Train Blasts in California

ROSEVILLE, Calif., April 29 (Reuters)—A trainload of bombs blew up in a series of explosions lasting nearly seven hours that devastated a large area of a rail yard here yesterday. Millions of dollars worth of damage was caused and 29 persons were injured.

Intermittent explosions continued to rock the rail yard today, more than 24 hours after the original series of blasts on a train carrying more than 6,000 250-pound TNT bombs for the U.S. Army.

A Defense Department investigator said that the danger had not yet passed, and investigators planned to wait until the train cooled down before moving it. Heat was believed to be igniting the remaining bombs.

Yesterday, 19 of the train's cars, each carrying 330 unfused bombs, were demolished by the explosions, which were felt up to 50 miles away.

Two other cars of the 103-car train were also carrying bombs. The train was on the way from Hawthorne, Nev., to Fort Chicago in San Francisco Bay. Its load of munitions and explosives was destined for the Pacific area, a military spokesman said.

Windows and walls of buildings in this small California community, 15 miles east of Sacramento, were shattered and cracked by the blasts.

Between 400 and 500 homes in a three-mile radius from the rail yard were evacuated at the height of the explosions, which started about 8 a.m.

The State Office of Emergency Services said the train had been checked an hour before the explosions, and everything was found to be in order.

A state spokesman said it was "a very real possibility" that the blasts were started by a fire in a nearby tank car carrying propane gas.

Witnesses reported seeing shrapnel and bombs flying through the air and pieces of railway track landing up to half a mile outside the rail yard.

"Bombs were all over the place, being thrown up in the air—bombs three feet long," said Lonnie Root, 36, an unemployed scrap-metal worker, who had driven into the area from his nearby home after hearing reports that two young trailblazers were trapped there.

The boys said that hunk of shrapnel, some as big as two feet, fell all around them during their short stay in the area.

Marc Goulard, 25, was asleep in his home about a mile from the rail yard when the blasts awakened him. "I got out of that bed in about a half-second," he said.

Mr. Goulard said he and his wife and child fled to his home in Sacramento. Then he raced toward the blast site, but was halted by a fireman.

Mr. Goulard's neighbor, Alfonso Beron, 31, who also had been awakened by the explosions, said: "When the first blast went off, it blew out all the windows on the west side of the house and caused the insulation in the attic to give way and fall into the rooms."

Riley Green, whose home is about 1 1/2 miles from the explosion area, said: "It felt like the house was coming down. I seemed like it was going to cave in. I first thought it was an earthquake. And then the deputies came down the street with 1-1/2-inch pistols, telling us to leave."

National Guard Capt. William Hamilton, who had gone to the edge of the freight yard, said later: "Shrapnel was flying all over the place. It looked like a small atom bomb had exploded. It was very high in the sky."



DEVASTATION—Section of railroad yard with trees at top stripped of all foliage.

No Relaxation of Military, Ideological Guard

Brezhnev Reassures Party on Rising Trade With West

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, April 29 (UPI)—Leonid I. Brezhnev has assured the Communist party hierarchy that rapid expansion of trade with the West is in the national interest and will not be pursued at the expense of lowering the country's guard against foreign military designs and alien ideologies.

On the contrary, the party secretary told a Central Committee meeting on Thursday, Moscow's trade offensive needs to be accompanied by a broader propaganda drive abroad "to win the minds and hearts of millions of people over to our side."

These points emerged today from a lengthy foreign policy statement in Pravda, the national party daily, under the headline "On Lenin's Course Toward Peace and Socialism."

The statement was evidently a condensation of Mr. Brezhnev's report to the two-day party meeting, which demonstrated its concern about the internal security and defense aspects of closer East-West relations by raising the reserve police and defense chiefs to membership in a new 18-man policy-making Politburo.

The meeting also promoted Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko to Politburo status in an evident move to dramatize the enhanced role of foreign affairs in Soviet policy.

Most of the Brezhnev speech, judging from the Pravda summary, presented a picture of Soviet successes in the international arena, ranging from what has been depicted here as a Communist victory in Vietnam to the West's recognition of East Germany.

Mr. Brezhnev was presented by Mr. Brezhnev as a turning point in Soviet-American relations. In preparation for planned visits to Bonn and Washington, the party chief stressed the usefulness of summit talks in furthering Soviet objectives.

In justifying the Soviet Union's intense interest in better relations with Western countries, Mr. Brezhnev told the Central Committee meeting:

"An activation of mutually beneficial foreign economic relations between the U.S.S.R. and those countries and the use of new potentialities along this line will promote peace and is in accordance with the interest of our people."

Need for Vigilance
However, he emphasized the need for "constant vigilance and preparedness to rebuff aggressive imperialist circles as well as a systematic struggle against reactionary ideology and propaganda."

His assurance that more trade would not be detrimental to the Soviet Union appeared to reflect an undercurrent of puzzlement among some segments of the population about the sudden rush to develop closer ties with the United States. Scarcely a day goes by without reports in the Soviet press about some Soviet-American development in the areas of trade, science or cultural exchange.

"The Americans have some things that we can use and we have some things that they can use," one television commentator said in trying to convey the gist of intricate policy decisions to a national television audience.

In its domestic propaganda, the Kremlin has attributed the expansion of Soviet-American trade to the U.S. willingness to recognize the Soviet Union as a reality in the world and as an acknowledgment that cold-war trade boycotts had been ineffective.

However, in private conversations, Soviet officials make it plain to American visitors that the Russians' interest in advanced technology to modernize their economy is a powerful factor in favor of closer relations with the West.

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Nixon Said to Ponder Next Watergate Move

By John M. Crewdson

WASHINGTON, April 29 (UPI)—President Nixon was reported to be in "virtual seclusion" this weekend in his mountain retreat at Camp David in Maryland, pondering his course of action in the mounting controversy over the Watergate bugging case.

The President, who canceled a scheduled meeting with his economic advisers before leaving the capital Friday night, took with him only personal aides—leaving behind H. R. Haldeman, his chief of staff, and John D. Ehrlichman, his adviser on domestic affairs.

The Associated Press reported that reliable sources said Mr. Nixon was joined today by a small cadre of advisers.

But it noted that the White House continued its news blackout on the President. Gerald L. Warren, deputy press secretary to Mr. Nixon, said: "The President is spending a private weekend at Camp David, and I cannot provide information at this time."

Neither Mr. Haldeman nor Mr. Ehrlichman, who normally make such trips, had accompanied the President to the Florida White House at Key Biscayne last weekend. But both were with him on a daylong visit to Mississippi Friday, before his departure for Camp David.

The President has been in seclusion for much of the time since he announced on April 17 that he had begun his own investigation of the case.

Justice Department sources have indicated that no indictments in the matter can be expected for at least the next few days.

Meanwhile, a former reporter for the now-defunct Life magazine, who was "leaked" a State Department document purporting to show the complicity of the Kennedy administration in the 1963 murder of President Ngo Dinh Diem of South Vietnam, said yesterday that he had learned that the document was a forgery.

William G. Lambert, who on Friday had released the text of the document, said in a telephone interview yesterday that he had "established to my satisfaction through confidential sources" that the document, shown him more than a year ago by a White House aide, had been fabricated.

"It is clear that the source who handed me the document and permitted me to make a handwritten verbatim copy was trying to use me to leak this story," Mr. Lambert said from his home in Rye, N.Y.

Mr. Lambert refused to identify the aide who disclosed the bogus cable to him, but The New York Times has learned that the source was E. Howard Hunt Jr., one of five men who pleaded guilty in the Watergate-bugging and burglary case. Two others were convicted.

It was disclosed Friday that on June 28, 1972—11 days after the break-in at Democratic national offices in the Watergate building—John W. Dean 3d, President Nixon's counsel, handed what he has since said were diplomatic cables forged by Hunt to L. Patrick Gray 3d, then the acting director of the FBI.

His Resignation
Mr. Gray resigned Friday after it became public knowledge that he had destroyed the documents. He told friends that he disposed of the papers without looking at them, after Mr. Dean told him that, although they were unrelated to the Watergate case, they constituted "political dynamite" and "should never see the light of day."

William D. Rockefeller, the former head of the Environmental Protection Agency, who was appointed the FBI's acting director by President Nixon immediately after the Gray resignation, is expected to move into Mr. Gray's office tomorrow morning.

Mr. Dean reportedly has implicated Mr. Haldeman in efforts to cover over the bugging and espionage operation after it was exposed last June.

Mr. Ehrlichman has admitted being present at the time Mr. Dean handed Mr. Gray the files taken from Hunt's safe, but has denied knowing their contents or ordering their destruction.

Assistant Attorney General Henry E. Petersen, who is in charge of the government's investigation of the Watergate affair, reportedly has told Mr. Gray that Mr. Dean maintained that the two files, each an eighth of an inch thick, contained "fabricated State Department cables relating to President Kennedy's complicity in Diem's assassination."

It is not known for certain whether the cable made available to Mr. Lambert by Hunt, who began work as a part-time White House consultant in July, 1971, was among those destroyed by Mr. Gray.

However, the cable was said to have been in the safe in the Old Executive Office Building, next door to the White House, when it was opened on June 19 on orders from Mr. Dean.

The forged cable, dated Oct. 29, 1963, was an "instruction" to Henry Cabot Lodge, the U.S. ambassador in Saigon at the time, that President Diem should not be given political asylum if he was deported.

Diem was killed three days later during a coup d'etat organized by a group of South Vietnamese Army generals who acted with the blessing of President Kennedy.

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In 'Virtual Seclusion'

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Mafia-Teamster Tie Reported But Kleindienst Ends Bugging

By Denny Walsh

LOS ANGELES, April 29 (UPI)—Two ranking officials of the Department of Justice eight weeks ago turned down a request by the Federal Bureau of Investigation to continue electronic surveillance that had begun to penetrate Teamsters' union connections with the Mafia, according to reliable government sources.

Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst and Assistant Attorney General Henry E. Petersen were said to have made the decision after 40 days of FBI wiretapping had begun to help strip the cover from a Mafia plan to reap millions of dollars in payoffs from the welfare funds of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. The officials acted on the grounds that investigation had failed to show "probable cause" to continue eavesdropping, the sources said.

They reportedly acted after having received a memorandum, prepared at the direction of L. Patrick Gray 3d, who was then the bureau's acting director. The memorandum, which made no recommendations, indicated the sensitivity of the investigation, which was reportedly producing disclosures potentially damaging and certainly embarrassing to the Teamsters' president, Frank E. Fitzsimmons, the Nixon administration's staunchest ally within the labor movement.

Endorsement
The administration's cultivation of the two-million-member union culminated last year in a Teamster endorsement of the President's re-election, and Mr. Nixon has made it clear that the door to his office is always open to Mr. Fitzsimmons.

The Kleindienst-Petersen decision came less than a month before Charles W. Colson, special counsel to the President, left the White House to join a Washington law firm to which Mr. Fitzsimmons had transferred the union's legal business.

Before leaving the White House, Mr. Colson had been instrumental in formulating administration political strategy regarding organized labor.

The electronic surveillance began on Jan. 26 under an order of the Federal District Court in Los Angeles authorizing the FBI to tap 11 telephone numbers in the offices of People's Industrial Consultant, 9777 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles. Justice Department sources said.

The consulting firm is a Mafia front set up to channel Teamster welfare money to underworld figures, the sources said.

On Feb. 14, the court authorized an extension of the taps until March 6. The taps were requested and installed under the omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968.

FBI Affidavit
What was learned from the taps was described in an FBI affidavit submitted to Justice Department lawyers. The affidavit asked for continuance of the existing surveillance for 30 days and installation of new taps on the public telephone and the office telephones of an alleged mobster implicated in the plot to siphon money from the Teamsters.

The affidavit said that investigation up to then, including the use of electronic listening devices, had indicated "a pattern of racketeering activity—that is, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Guerrillas Say Israeli Raid on Lebanon Foiled

BEIRUT, April 29 (UPI)—Palestinian guerrillas guarding the south Lebanon coastal refugee camp at Rashidieh last night foiled an Israeli attempt to land troops from gunboats, the Palestinian news agency, Wafa, said today.

Six Israeli gunboats, supported by two helicopters, approached in an attempt to land troops there. Guerrillas guarding the region opened heavy fire on the approaching gunboats and drove them away, Wafa said.

In Tel Aviv, an Israeli military spokesman flatly denied the Palestinian report.

He said the whole story was sheer fabrication.

Beirut Bomb Threat
BEIRUT, April 29 (UPI)—Lebanese authorities strengthened security at Beirut International Airport and oil storage installations today after a discovery late last night of a time-bomb at the airport terminal building, airline sources said.

The five-pound bomb was discovered by security men after an anonymous telephone caller, claiming membership in the Black September group, threatened to blow up the airport unless three persons—detained Friday on explosives smuggling charges—were released, newspapers said.

To Our Readers
The International Herald Tribune will not be published Tuesday, May 1, a legal holiday in France where it is printed. Publication will resume May 2.

Fighting Ebbs; Crash Probe Reopens

Saigon, Reds in Civilian PW Swap

SAIGON, April 29 (AP)—Fighting ebbed throughout South Vietnam today as the Saigon government and the Viet Cong prepared for another round of civilian prisoner exchanges and the International Commission of Control and Supervision began a new investigation into the downing of an ICSS helicopter on April 7 in which nine persons were killed.

The first phase of the civilian

prisoner exchanges began yesterday. The Saigon government released 100 prisoners and received 63 in return.

The exchanges of civilian prisoners had been delayed in a dispute over the number that each side holds. Under terms of the Jan. 23 peace agreement, it was to have been completed by Friday, but now the target date is uncertain.

In Cambodia, Communist forces

maintained pressure around Phnom Penh, and U.S. planes bombed insurgent positions on the east bank of the Mekong River, two miles from the capital. There had been no U.S. raids yesterday in the area.

(Military sources in Thailand, where U.S. bombers are based, said the strikes were canceled because they endangered populated areas, UPI reported.)

(In Saigon, South Vietnamese Foreign Minister Tran Van Lam said that Cambodian Lon Nol appealed to South Vietnam for air support when it appeared that the U.S. air attacks might be suspended, UPI reported.)

(Mr. Lam said the request was rejected for fear it would upset political negotiations with the Viet Cong. Mr. Lam said secret meetings between his government and the Viet Cong were under way at La Celle-Saint-Cloud, outside Paris, in connection with the political talks, UPI reported.)

In Phnom Penh, President Lon Nol announced that he would head the newly created four-man political council designed to stem a flood of criticism from opponents as well as allies that Cambodia is under a one-man rule.

The Saigon command reported 74 cease-fire violations across South Vietnam during the 24-hour period ending at 6 a.m. today, the second lowest number since the truce went into effect three months ago. There were no big actions and most of the shelling incidents occurred near Hue.

The Saigon command announced it would release 400 more civilian prisoners to the Viet Cong at Loc Ninh, 75 miles north of here, tomorrow. The Saigon government is scheduled to receive 294 of its civilian prisoners in Binh Dinh Province, on the central coast, and 28 at Quang Tri to the far north.

The Saigon government has maintained that the Viet Cong are holding up to 80,000 civilian prisoners. The Viet Cong has turned over a list of less than 1,000 names.

The Communists claim that South Vietnam holds as many as 200,000 political prisoners. The Saigon government claims to hold just over 5,000 civilian captives.

The ICSS 14-man investigation team moved into Communist territory by road to re-examine the site of the downing and to dismantle another ICSS helicopter that made a forced landing during the incident. The team included one of the two U.S. civilian pilots from the other helicopter.

The investigation is intended to settle a dispute over whether the helicopters were moved by the Communists to back up their claim that the helicopters strayed from an assigned safety corridor. The downed helicopter was hit by a Viet Cong missile.

Hanoi Troop Charges

In Saigon, George McArthur of the Los Angeles Times reported today that the North Vietnamese high command has removed the basic cadre of three regular divisions in the South and is evidently tightening up its overall military structure, authoritative sources revealed. The changes have not diminished Hanoi's overall troop strength below the 17th parallel.

One of the division skeletons pulled out of South Vietnam may be heading back to its traditional operating theater above the Plain de Jarnes in Laos.

Military analysts in the South are reluctant to read too much meaning into the Hanoi military shake-up at this time. They also caution that North Vietnamese divisional identifications have always been questionable because Hanoi frequently changes labels without altering the substance.

The command changes so far detected seem to center in South Vietnam's northern I Corps region and in the Mekong Delta.

France Reports Space Backing Within Europe

PARIS, April 29 (AP)—France said Friday it had favorable responses from most European nations, particularly West Germany, to help finance its independent space efforts and that a European space policy "has not been abandoned."

Earlier, it was announced that the joint European space effort was being terminated. The council of the European Launcher Development Organization (ELDO) said the nine-year-old body was breaking up following notice from France and West Germany that they would cease funding the Europa-2 rocket project.

ELDO has spent \$700 million since 1964 on both Europa projects. Only six of 11 firings have been successful. The worst setback occurred in December, 1971, when the hybrid missile, with British, French and West German stages and Italian and Belgian contributions, failed shortly after launch from the French rocket base at Kourou in French Guiana.

France said it had backing for its L-3-S project for a rocket capable of putting a communications satellite into orbit to break the monopoly of the U.S. Comsat organization on space communications in the non-Communist world. But the rocket is not scheduled for firing before 1980 at the earliest.



PRAYER—Cambodian President Lon Nol prays in a temple at Siem Reap after inspecting troops in area.

File on Vesco's Bid to Acquire Bank in Beirut to Grand Jury

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The State Department Friday sent to a federal grand jury in New York its files on financier Robert L. Vesco's attempted take-over of a Lebanese bank in which the United States has a major interest. It has been learned.

The Vesco dossier—containing numerous letters and cables—was sent to the grand jury by the initiative of the State Department, a department official said.

This development came less than 24 hours after the Los Angeles Times reported that President Nixon had met in December with several of Mr. Vesco's associates at Mr. Ehrlichman's office in the Executive Office Building. Reliable sources have told the Times that Ehrlichman had promised the Vesco aides that he would telephone the U.S. Embassy in Beirut—where the bank is headquartered—to urge embassy officials to boost Mr. Vesco's tarnished reputation.

Although Mr. Ehrlichman denied Friday that he had intervened for Mr. Vesco, he did not deny that he made the promise to the three men.

At the time Mr. Ehrlichman met with the men, Mr. Vesco was under intense investigation by the Securities and Exchange Commission concerning the role he played in taking over the failing international mutual fund conglomerate, IOS (Investors Overseas Services), Ltd.

The SEC investigation resulted in a government civil suit which alleged that Mr. Vesco and many of his colleagues "looted" IOS mutual funds of \$24 million. The State Department said it had also communicated by telephone Friday with U.S. Attorney

Two Businessmen Are Kidnapped In Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, April 29 (AP)—The kidnapping of two businessmen within 12 hours has brought to four the number of persons being held captive in Argentina by criminals or leftist guerrillas.

The latest victim was Gregorio Grinpan, who family owns the Cochamalo Tea Co. He was kidnapped Friday morning, presumably by criminals seeking ransom. Miguel Minian, 50, was abducted Thursday night by three men who entered his office at the appliance firm of Salazar Hermanos. It was not known if any ransom demand has been made, but it appeared that the kidnappers also were criminals.

Guerrillas of the Trotskyite People's Revolutionary Army (PRA) kidnapped Col. Jacobo Nasif, 46, in Cordoba on Thursday. He shot and wounded one of them before surrendering when they threatened to kill his son.

Still being held is a retired admiral, Francisco Aleman, 51, who was taken from his Buenos Aires apartment April 1 by armed men who identified themselves as members of the PRA. Yesterday, kidnappers released the guard at about 9 p.m. Twelve of the 24 prisoners who escaped remained at large today. Seven were recaptured during the day, corrections officials said. Five either surrendered or were recaptured last night shortly after the breakout.

Protest in White House

WASHINGTON, April 29 (Reuters)—A young couple broke away from a crowded tour of the White House and splashed blood over the walls and furniture in the State Dining Room yesterday. Damage was estimated at \$1,000. The couple was said to have shouted that the blood symbolized the suffering of oppressed peoples.

Watergate Hurts Nixon Poll Ratings

NEW YORK, April 29 (AP)—Pollster Louis Harris said yesterday that 63 percent of Americans feel the White House has not been "frank and honest" on the Watergate affair, and has withheld important information about it. Nine percent disagreed with that assessment, and the rest had no opinion.

President Nixon's own overall rating slipped nine points, from 59 percent positive last month to 50 percent positive last week, Mr. Harris said.

Mr. Nixon's rating for "inspiring confidence personally" also fell off sharply. It moved from 48 positive in February to 33 now. The negative percentage in February was 41. It is 53 now.

Nixon in Weekend 'Seclusion,' Said to Study Watergate Move

(Continued from Page 1)

be diplomatic messages relating to the deteriorating position of the Diem regime in the last half of 1963.

Some of the documents, he said, bore the stamped notation "Copy to the Kennedy Library," leading him to believe that they may have been genuine. But the cable in question, which he said he was told had "turned up" during the White House investigation of the Pentagon papers, carried no such stamp.

Mr. Lambert said that it was addressed, "Ambassador Lodge, Bay View," and was signed by "Mr. White House and State Department officials, including Mr. George Bundy, who served at the time as President Kennedy's special assistant for national security. Mr. Lambert said it was also stamped "Rusk."

Dean Rusk, the secretary of state in the Kennedy administration, said Friday that the document had never existed. Mr. Lodge said he had never received such a message, and Mr. Bundy, now the president of the Ford Foundation, called it "total nonsense—the crudest kind of forgery."

Nixon News Parley

Mr. Lambert said yesterday that he learned of the document's existence in the fall of 1971, after he was advised by an unidentified source to review the text of a news conference held by President Nixon on Sept. 16, 1971. At that time, Mr. Nixon remarked: "I would remind all concerned that the way we got into Vietnam was through overthrowing Diem and the complicity in the murder of Diem."

"The question is," Mr. Lambert said, "how far did it [the bogus cable] go? Did it go to [Secretary of State William P.] Rogers? Did it go to Nixon? Were they misled by this thing? Did the Pres-

FBI Ended Bugging of Teamster-Mafia Link

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a series of payments of commissions or kickbacks flowing from corporations controlled by a doctor in league with the mob through People's Industrial Consultants "to the officers and agents of the employee-welfare benefit plan," in violation of federal statutes.

Mr. Petersen and Mr. Kleindienst, however, would not allow an application for renewal of the court order.

A request Friday to the Justice Department for comment from the two government officials went unanswered. The FBI affidavits cited information reportedly given to the bureau by an informant in contact with an associate of Allen Dorfman, consultant to the Teamster's billion-dollar Central States, Southeast and Southwest Areas Pension fund, who began a federal prison term a month ago for conspiring to receive a kickback in connection with a loan application made to the pension fund.

Nixon's Plane

Rosanova and Mr. Fitzsimmons had talks again on Feb. 12 at La Costa, a plush resort and health spa in San Diego County, according to the affidavit.

On Feb. 5, the day after Milano, Sciorino and Lamandri allegedly met with Mr. Fitzsimmons and Dorfman in Palm Springs, the taps at People's Industrial Consultants were said to have picked up a conversation between Dr. Frome and Raymond da Derosa, identified by the California authorities as a "hunch man for Milano who operates out of the consulting company's offices."

The FBI affidavit said that Dr. Derosa had told the doctor that "the deal with the Teamsters is all set." Dr. Derosa indicated to Dr. Frome, according to the affidavit, that People's Industrial was in line for a 7 percent commission, and they talked about a possible \$1-billion-a-year business.

In other tapped conversations Dr. Derosa reportedly said the P.I.C. would get a 10 percent cut of the medical payments. He reportedly complained that the concern had to "give away three points (3 percent) to get the deal."

Kalmbach Reportedly Had Fund

Nixon Lawyer Investigated Over Payoffs to Defendants

By John Hanrahan

WASHINGTON, April 29 (WP)—Herbert W. Kalmbach, President Nixon's personal attorney, is being investigated by the Watergate grand jury here on allegations that he obstructed justice by providing money used by others to buy the silence of the original seven defendants in the burglary case.

Mr. Kalmbach, according to a government source, passed the money on either directly or indirectly to the defendants from a secret fund.

Sources from the Committee for the Re-Election of the President said yesterday that between \$500,000 and \$1 million left over from Mr. Nixon's 1968 campaign provided the "seed money" for the Kalmbach fund. This money also was used for a previously

reported secret cash fund maintained by Maurice Stans, chairman of the Finance Committee to Re-Elect the President.

The Stans fund fluctuated between \$350,000 and \$700,000, investigative sources have said. A third secret cash fund of \$350,000 was kept in the White House under the orders of Mr. Nixon's chief of staff, H.R. (Bob) Halde-

man. Last week, newspapers reported that Mr. Kalmbach had maintained a fund of at least \$600,000 in campaign money in a bank near his law office in Newport Beach, Calif. It could not be determined if this was the same fund as the one that allegedly was the source of the payoffs for the Watergate defendants.

Sources last week said that at least \$30,000 came from the fund in the Newport Beach bank to pay Donald H. Segretti for alleged acts of political espionage and sabotage in the 1972 campaign.

Efforts to reach Mr. Kalmbach and his attorney at their homes and offices failed yesterday. There was no indication as to how much Mr. Kalmbach allegedly funneled to the defendants following their arrests last June. Sources have said that approximately \$350,000 has been paid altogether to the defendants and their attorneys.

One of the convicted conspirators, James W. McCord Jr., testified before the grand jury earlier this month that he received an average of \$3,000 a month as a "continuation of salary" from last June through January. He said he also received \$11,000 for "legal expenses."

McCord, former security director for the Nixon re-election committee, said he at first regarded the payments as salary, but later grew suspicious after he had several conversations with fellow conspirator E. Howard Hunt Jr. and his wife, Dorothy Hunt, who later died in a plane crash.

Mr. Hunt and Mrs. Hunt warned him on several occasions after mid-September that he had better, in McCord's words, "agree to plead guilty and take executive clemency at a later time" after going to prison and to "keep your mouth shut." If he did not agree, McCord said he was warned by the Hunts, then the payments would be discontinued and they would be in the possibility of his being granted presidential clemency.

McCord said he was not told specifically where the money was coming from or who wanted to know whether he would keep silent and not implicate others in the bugging.

Greek Coins Smuggled King

ATHENS, April 29 (AP)—New coins went into circulation yesterday which, for the first time in 28 years, do not bear the image of the Greek monarch. King Constantine has been in self-exile in Rome since December, 1957.

Both Rosanova-Fitzsimmons meetings were reportedly observed by a former member of the Orange County District Attorney's Office. On Feb. 27, at La Costa, the same informant said that they heard Rosanova boast of a future payoff split between him and Mr. Fitzsimmons.

In its affidavit seeking an extension and a broadening of electronic surveillance, the FBI cited as basis for its request Title 18, Section 1595 of the U.S. Code, which prohibits communications and kickbacks to union and welfare-plan officials in return for the placement of union business.

During the 40 days the devices were in operation, the sources said, "recorded" conversations greatly supplemented and tended to corroborate information obtained by other means of the investigation being carried out by the bureau and authorities in Los Angeles, Riverside, San Diego and Orange Counties.

On Feb. 5, the day after Milano, Sciorino and Lamandri allegedly met with Mr. Fitzsimmons and Dorfman in Palm Springs, the taps at People's Industrial Consultants were said to have picked up a conversation between Dr. Frome and Raymond da Derosa, identified by the California authorities as a "hunch man for Milano who operates out of the consulting company's offices."

The FBI affidavit said that Dr. Derosa had told the doctor that "the deal with the Teamsters is all set." Dr. Derosa indicated to Dr. Frome, according to the affidavit, that People's Industrial was in line for a 7 percent commission, and they talked about a possible \$1-billion-a-year business.

In other tapped conversations Dr. Derosa reportedly said the P.I.C. would get a 10 percent cut of the medical payments. He reportedly complained that the concern had to "give away three points (3 percent) to get the deal."

This is apparently a reference to that said in the deal guaranteed by the Los Angeles Mafia figures to pay the Chicago representatives.

Second Talks By U.S., Hanoi Aides in Paris

PARIS, April 29 (Reuters)—Top U.S. and North Vietnamese officials today continued an examination of the Vietnam situation and agreed to hold a final meeting tomorrow.

At the same time U.S. officials here were confident, despite doubts raised by North Vietnam, that its chief negotiator, Le Duc Tho, would meet presidential adviser Henri A. Kissinger in Paris in mid-May, as announced by the White House last week.

William H. Sullivan, U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state for Southeast Asian Affairs, and Nguyen Co Thach, North Vietnamese deputy foreign minister, met for 5 1/2 hours today, their second round of talks here in three days.

The two men, who began their discussions Friday, tried to clear up some of the ambiguities in the Vietnam peace accord that have led to a serious deterioration in the Indochina situation.

Mr. Thach emerged smiling from the meeting today and told reporters, "We have reviewed the whole range of peace agreements and all their provisions."

Asked whether progress had been made he replied: "We cannot say."

Mr. Sullivan joked with newsmen: "We discussed what beautiful weather it is out here and who was winning," he said.

Newsmen, waiting in bright spring sunshine, took part in a soccer game on lawns outside the plush American-owned villa at suburban Le Vesinet where the two sides met.

Mr. Sullivan will return to Washington Tuesday to report to President Nixon and Mr. Kissinger on the talks here.

Air France Speed Record

MONTREAL, April 29 (Reuters)—Air France said it set a speed record for a commercial airplane Tuesday on its Paris-Montreal route. Capt. Jean Lendras flew a Boeing-747 4,100 miles in six hours 35 minutes—45 minutes faster than scheduled and nine minutes faster than the previous record.

WEATHER

ALGAYE	17	63	Overcast
AMSTERDAM	12	44	Overcast
ANKARA	5	41	Cloudy
ATHENS	18	58	Fair
BEIRUT	20	62	Fair
BELGRADE	22	72	Cloudy
BERLIN	16	58	Cloudy
BELLS	12	54	Rain
BOMBAY	18	61	Cloudy
CAIRO	17	70	Fair
CASABLANCA	20	58	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	11	52	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	22	72	Cloudy
DUBLIN	7	48	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	7	48	Cloudy
FLORENCE	12	54	Overcast
FRANKFURT	14	57	Rain
GENEVA	12	54	Rain
HELSINKI	18	58	Overcast
ISTANBUL	17	63	Fair
LAS PALMAS	21	70	Overcast
LONDON	12	54	Overcast
LONDON	9	48	Cloudy
MADRID	18	54	Cloudy
MILAN	12	54	Overcast
MONTREAL	7	48	Overcast
MOSCOW	11	52	Rain
MUSKOGEE	10	50	Cloudy
NEW YORK	13	55	Overcast
NICE	16	61	Cloudy
OSLO	9	41	Rain
PARIS	12	54	Cloudy
PRAGUE	11	63	Cloudy
ROME	17	63	Cloudy
SOFT	19	68	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	12	54	Rain
TAL AVIV	21	70	Fair
TOKYO	23	72	Cloudy
VIENNA	15	58	Overcast
VIENNA	15	58	Rain
WARSAW	17	63	Overcast
WASHINGTON	15	59	Sunny
ZURICH	12	54	Rain

U.S. weather: U.S. Coast Guard, others at 1200 GMT.

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Prominent Republicans

Nixon Faces Growing Chorus of Demands for Full Clean-Up

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON, April 29 (WP).—His part could weaken support for his legislative program, damage Republican political candidates and further weaken public confidence in the political system.

Three prominent figures—the Rev. Billy Graham, the 1936 Republican presidential nominee Alf Landon and the president-elect of the American Bar Association—called on Mr. Nixon in separate interviews to appoint an independent investigator or investigating commission to get to the bottom of the case.

Mr. Graham, a close friend of the President, said he was "sick about the whole thing" and "what is going to do to the credibility of government in the eyes of the American people."

Mr. Landon, a close friend of the President, said he was "sick about the whole thing" and "what is going to do to the credibility of government in the eyes of the American people."

Mr. Landon said, "I can't think of anything worse affecting the leadership of the country."

Impact Doubled
On the other hand, Republican party chairman George Bush sought to minimize the political impact of the case, saying "the average American is not as upset about Watergate as the press and politicians appear to be."

In a series of appearances in Texas, Mr. Bush expressed confidence in Mr. Nixon's handling of the case and said that while Watergate might damage public confidence in "the political process... I don't think it is hurting the Republican party."

His conclusion was strongly challenged by other Republicans, including his predecessor as party chairman, Sen. Robert Dole of Kansas.

Sen. Dole said in Topeka, Kan., that "right now the credibility of the administration is zilch, zero."

He called on presidential aides H.R. Feldman and John Ehrlichman to resign immediately.

According to his Washington aides, Rep. John Anderson of Illinois, chairman of the House Republican Conference, told constituents this week that Watergate "is like Mount Everest; it's there and it's not going away. Anyone who writes it off as no consequence is whistling in the wind."

Abandoning Ship
Sen. Robert Packwood, R., Ore., said in Eugene, Ore., that the scandal was reaching "disastrous proportions" and that unless Mr. Nixon acted promptly, many of his legislative proposals would be rejected because Republicans would be "almost scrambling to get off the President's ship."

John Anderson, retiring Ohio Republican chairman and head of the National Association of Republican State Chairmen, typically said the reaction of Ohio Republicans is one of "outrage, embarrassment and shame. We wish to hell it would be taken care of promptly and gotten over with. The whole thing is just incredible."

In other reactions:
● Julie Nixon Eisenhower Friday described her father as "in an agonizing position" because of the scandal which she said is "hurting the administration." The President's youngest daughter said, "I'm proud of my father and I'm sad to see this happen because I feel he's done so much for the country. I think this is hurting the administration."

● Vice-President Agnew said today that Watergate could hurt the Republican party in next year's congressional elections if the case were not cleared up quickly. "I think that this, left in an unresolved posture, could hurt the Republican party," he said in an interview with the magazine *Time*.

● Sargent Shriver, 1972 Democratic vice-presidential nominee, called yesterday for Mr. Nixon to ask five retired Supreme Court justices to appoint a special prosecutor who would have jurisdiction over "every aspect" of the Watergate case.

● William Matthew Byrne Jr., row morning.

● The statement referred to Daniel Ellsberg case as "ultimate in hypocrisy" by a McGovern.

● Ellsberg says he sees these, other points, as links in a chain of evidence that the case is a "cover-up."

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STAYING PUT—Mrs. Dorothy Welch dangles her feet in the rising waters of the Missouri River at the doorstep of her trailer home in St. Charles, Mo. Most other residents of the area have evacuated their homes, but Mrs. Welch said she was staying put.

Floods' Delay of Feed Crops Threatens U.S. Meat Prices

By Jack Egan

WASHINGTON, April 29 (WP).—Bad weather which caused record flooding along the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers last week is jeopardizing administration forecasts that the steep rise in food prices will level out later this year.

The flooding of millions of acres in the corn and soybean belt of the Midwest forced farmers to delay plowing and planting.

Corn and soybeans are the primary feed for raising cattle, hogs and poultry. The price of the two crops bears directly on the cost of meat. It also determines how many animals a farmer is willing to raise.

The traditional incentive for farmers to increase their stock is low corn prices. Last week, corn by the bushel was selling at the highest level since the Korean war.

Number of Factors
The prices of soybeans, the world's No. 1 source of animal protein, rose to record levels in Chicago trading. They were propelled upward by a number of factors: an Agriculture Department report that stocks of soybeans were far lower than expected in April, continuing strong

export demands, poor anchovy catches off Peru—anchovy meal is the main competitor of soybeans as a high-protein animal feed—and the bad weather.

In addition, the Food and Drug Administration's total ban of DES, a cattle-fattening additive now known to cause cancer in some livestock, meant that more pounds of feed will now be required to produce the same amount of meat. The ban, along with the soaring feed prices, increased the price of hog and cattle futures.

In March, the Agriculture Department had predicted record crops of corn and soybeans this year. The administration, in turn, hoped that lower feed prices and increased livestock and poultry production would lower food prices. The present wet weather, however, has threatened that hope.

"Every day it stays wet, the problem increases," according to Don Faarberg, the Agriculture Department's chief economist. His deputy and the department's expert on feed grains, James Naive, put it succinctly: "What we need is a couple of weeks of sun—warm and dry."

More Rain Forecast
The two dry days this weekend brightened prospects somewhat, but the national weather bureau's long-range forecast through mid-May calls for continued wet weather and below-normal temperatures in the nation's midsection. A new storm is already brewing over Oklahoma.

Mr. Faarberg said that a record corn year was still possible—because the crop can be planted through the end of May—but perfect conditions would be necessary from here on out.

Even if the sun comes out and stays out, there is concern that there won't be enough tractor fuel because of possible shortages if all of the farmers hit the fields at once.

An Agriculture Department spokesman would say only that the fuel situation was being studied "thoroughly" and that no predictions were being made at this time.

N.Y. Policeman Held in Slaying Of 10-Year-Old

NEW YORK, April 29 (AP).—A plainclothes policeman was arrested yesterday and charged with the murder of a 10-year-old boy he claimed tried to run away while being questioned about a robbery.

The fifth-grade student, Clifford Glover, was the youngest "suspect" ever fatally shot by New York police. Eight months ago, an 11-year-old boy was slain on Staten Island.

The killing occurred near the child's home in Queens at about 5 a.m. on Clifford, according to relatives, was walking to work with his stepfather, Ed Armstead, 52, who is employed by a car-wrecking firm. The boy's family said he regularly accompanied Mr. Armstead to work on Saturday mornings.

The first police account said that patrolmen Thomas Shea and Walker Scott stopped the pair to question them about a taxi robbery that had taken place a few hours before. According to this version, the two ran and patrolman Shea fired three shots after them.

The victim was black and both policemen white.

Hours later, Martin Bracken, a Queens County assistant district attorney, announced the arrest of patrolman Shea, 36, a veteran of 11 years on the force.

Floods Bring 6 More States 'Disaster' Aid

Nixon Acts to Help Stricken Midwest

ARNOLD CITY, Mo., April 29 (Reuters).—Almost 20 million acres of land in the Midwest and South lay under floodwaters of the Mississippi River today after President Nixon declared parts of Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio and Wisconsin to be disaster areas eligible for federal relief. He had designated sections of Illinois a disaster area on Friday.

Ten persons are known dead in the flooding. Livestock losses have not yet been estimated, but total damage is thought to exceed \$200 million as of now, with the likelihood of more to come.

During the night, the Mississippi's waters reached a record height—43.3 feet—as they flowed past St. Louis. That was almost two inches below the crest predicted for this flood. But it was about 18 inches higher than the previously recorded high—the 42 feet registered near St. Louis 188 years ago. The normal flood level at St. Louis is 30 feet.

Along the length of the mighty river, police were patrolling flooded areas to prevent looting. Several incidents have been reported but there has been no major outbreak of looting, police said.

Workers sandbagged Highway 94 in this region north of St. Louis in hopes of preventing the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers from linking up 15 miles north of the point where they normally converge. A 60-square-mile peninsula was threatened.

In this city of about 21,000, near the confluence of the two rivers, families battled to save their homes from the murky waters with earth dikes and sheets of plastic draped over sandbags piled into makeshift dams. They also used pillowcases and feed sacks into which they could shovel sand.

25,000 Called Homeless
Government officials in St. Louis confirmed estimates that at least 25,000 persons were homeless along the path of the Mississippi, which began to flood almost a month ago when unusually heavy rains swelled the melting winter snows that flow into the river and its scores of tributaries.

Based on estimates that 12,000 persons were being fed by the Red Cross in Missouri alone, there could be as many as 100,000 victims of the flood receiving some form of assistance to combat their plight.

From an Army helicopter flying over Grafton, a small town on the Illinois side of the Mississippi about 35 miles north of Arnold City, one saw that the original path of the river was indistinguishable among the thousands of acres that have been flooded in the region.

The near deserted community of Grafton was isolated, with parts of it under the muddy waters. Beneath the surface, the roofs of houses were visible. Several wooden houses floated on boats and waving at the helicopter.

What hasn't changed is his acceptance that he soon will die and that he is doing everything in his power to delay the inevitable and live a little longer.

Mr. Kisonak doesn't believe in miracles. There is no known cure for his illness, which is known as Lou Gehrig's disease because it killed the New York Yankee ball player. With weakening muscles comes paralysis, then death.

"It is there all the time. When I wake up in the morning, the first thing that comes to my mind, even before I open my eyes, is that I am dying. The last thing I think of at night is that I am dying."

With the help of his wife, Beverly, Mr. Kisonak runs through a daily regimen of leg and arm exercises, toe and finger exercises

and massages. He also swims three times a week.

Even for a dying man, life develops its patterns and routines. Mr. Kisonak's is centered in his modest white-and-maroon home, where he lives with his wife and their three children—Rick, 18, Jan, 17, and Wayne, 12.

He awakens at 7 or 8 a.m. and there are papers to be picked up at the newspaper, mail to be answered, bills to pay, a favorite television show or a best seller to be read.

"We're just like old retired people," says Mrs. Kisonak, with a smile.

With the spring weather comes a walk around the house or an interlude in the backyard, practicing his golf swing.

Last year, Mr. Kisonak used a mechanized cart and was able to go on the golf course with his brother, Ed. This year, he's not sure that he'll have the strength to hold the clubs.

"Life around the house may appear normal on the surface," he says. "The kids do their thing. Beverly and I fill our days with the things that interest us. But behind every nod, smile or other gesture there is the unspoken awareness of what is happening all around us."

Needs Cited
There's the need for a helping hand when tying shoes or buttoning a shirt. Difficulty in swallowing drugs out meals. But there are victories, too, such as being able to drive a car, despite the advice to stop driving given a year and a half ago by a physical therapist.

There was also the realization last Nov. 11 that he had defied his doctor's prediction that he had at best only a year to live.

"I can't put into words how good I felt, how happy I was. You have to be dying to understand the value of life. I vowed to keep on fighting. I got on my knees and said a prayer of thanks to God."

As Mrs. Kisonak recalls it, the family got increasingly depressed as the calendar deadline approached. "But on the morning of Nov. 11, everything changed. We began looking toward Thanksgiving, and then Christmas."

Wednesday in a Rapid City hospital.

Mr. Oxendine said federal forces used tear gas for the first time in the 60-day siege, in an effort to halt the gunfire.

He confirmed a report that the village also was receiving fire from members of a "third force" somewhere between federal positions and the village perimeter. He said he did not know the makeup of the group but no one had been apprehended in connection with the firing.

Meanwhile, AIM leader Russell Means was arrested by FBI agents in Los Angeles on Friday after he failed to appear as scheduled before U.S. District Court Judge Andrew Boggs at Deadwood, S.D. His \$25,000 bond was revoked, and a bench warrant was issued for his arrest.

AIM also claimed that one of its members was wounded in the heavy exchange of gunfire, but Mr. Oxendine, the director of communications for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, said the government has been unable to confirm the report.

Negotiations between the government and AIM resumed last night for the first time since April 5 as Interior Department Solicitor Kent Friswell met for nearly two hours with AIM leader Dennis Banks and AIM medicine man Leonard Crow Dog. The meeting was held midway between AIM and U.S. roadblocks, in a demilitarized zone.

Mr. Friswell said that one of the primary topics discussed at the meeting was the cease-fire. He said he had requested that federal officers honor it and "I anticipate the occupants of Wounded Knee will do likewise."

Mr. Lamont was an enrolled member of the Oglala Sioux tribe and a brother-in-law of the tribal secretary, Lloyd (Toby) Eagle Bull.

Mr. Lamont's body was taken to a hospital in nearby Pine Ridge on Friday night.

Mr. Lamont was the second AIM supporter to be killed in gun battles with federal officers since militant Indians, led by AIM, occupied Wounded Knee on Feb. 27. Frank Cleveland, who was wounded on April 17, died on



Richard Kisonak in April, 1972.

Man With Only 'Year to Live' Still Alive After 18 Months

LEWISTON, Maine, April 29 (AP).—Richard Kisonak's life is slipping away, but it has been nearly 18 months since a Portland neurologist told him he would die within a year.

buoyed by his faith in God and letters from thousands of well-wishers, the 43-year-old father of three continues to wage a daily battle against the disease that has taken hold of his muscular system.

"I want to live," Mr. Kisonak said. "Life is slipping away from me, but I am going to hold onto it as long as I can. I would die a lot sooner, I'm sure, if I'd sit back in a soft chair, give up and just wait for it to happen."

Mr. Kisonak, a newspaper reporter for nearly two decades, wrote a personal account last year of how he was stricken by amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. It was carried by the AP and reached millions of newspaper and magazine readers.

Since then, things have gotten worse. His muscles tire more easily, his neck has become stiff and his speech is incoherent, forcing him to communicate by pencil, note pad and typewriter.

Acceptance
What hasn't changed is his acceptance that he soon will die and that he is doing everything in his power to delay the inevitable and live a little longer.

Mr. Kisonak doesn't believe in miracles. There is no known cure for his illness, which is known as Lou Gehrig's disease because it killed the New York Yankee ball player. With weakening muscles comes paralysis, then death.

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Hoffa to Seek Presidency of Detroit Local

Although Now Barred From Union Activity

By Philip Shabecoff

WASHINGTON, April 29 (NYT).—Former Teamsters president James R. Hoffa, here for a dinner honoring his work in prison reform, disclosed yesterday that he planned to run for president of his home local in Detroit next year.

Hoffa explained that while he is barred from union activity until 1980 under the commutation terms of his prison sentence by President Nixon, he planned to file soon for a pardon and hoped to have restrictions lifted.

At a news conference before the dinner last night, Hoffa said that the president of Teamster Local 299 in Detroit, Dave Johnson, has already announced plans to retire and that he, Hoffa, planned to run for Mr. Johnson's position in November, 1974.

After that, said the former head of the 3.2-million-member union, "I hope to work my way back up to the top."

58 Months
Hoffa served 58 months in the federal penitentiary in Lewisburg, Pa., after being convicted of jury tampering and pension fund fraud.

Although he was sentenced to an eight-year term, President Nixon commuted his sentence in December, 1971, on the condition that he not "engage in direct or indirect management of any labor organization until March 6, 1980." Hoffa is now 60 years old.

Hoffa was honored at the dinner by the National Association for Justice, a Washington-based prison-reform organization of private citizens, including ex-convicts.

Telephone Lines
Hoffa said at the news conference that the association is planning to install emergency telephone lines into prisons across the country for use by prisoners who feel they need help from outside. Teams of lawyers, penologists, psychologists and other specialists would be dispatched in response to prisoner appeals for help.

Edward Lawrenson, director of the association and himself an ex-convict, said that Hoffa would head a team that would respond to crises such as riots in prisons.

Hoffa said that congressional action on prison reform was vital and that he was confident there would be legislation in the near future.

Missouri Murderer Gets 3 Life Terms

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., April 29 (Reuters).—A 33-year-old man has been sentenced to three consecutive terms of life imprisonment for the murder of a family of three last January.

Dallas Ray Delay pleaded guilty to murdering banker Robert Kitterman, his wife, Bertha, and their 17-year-old daughter, Roberta, after an extortion plot to get cash from Mr. Kitterman's bank in Grandin. Two other men are due to go on trial in June in connection with the murders.

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What It Takes to 'Tough It Out'

In a much more precise meaning of the term than Ronald Ziegler had in mind when he sought to nullify his past statements on the Watergate affair a short while back, the government of the United States is rapidly becoming inoperative. We mean no little joke, no sardonic play on words. For if anything has become clear in the onrush of disclosures and events over the past four days, it is that the persons charged with ultimate responsibility for directing this nation's executive branch affairs have become crippled and immobilized and unable fully to carry out their duties. That is because the President is caught in a monstrous web of administration malpractice and corruption and deceit. And what is even more disturbing than the shattering drama being played out in full sight of us all is the fact that evidently Mr. Nixon still has not decided to take those steps which are essential to restoring the dignity of his office and the capacity of his administration to fulfill its constitutional obligations.

The first of these steps is to guarantee that the nation's system of criminal justice, so gravely and thoughtlessly maimed by the cover-ups and complexities of the past 10 months, is finally permitted to work its will without obstruction where criminal actions on the part of Mr. Nixon's colleagues and subordinates are concerned.

On Thursday the prestigious Association of the Bar of the City of New York asked Mr. Nixon to remove the criminal investigation from the jurisdiction of Assistant Attorney General Henry Petersen and to appoint a special prosecutor in his place. The Post also renews its plea that he do so.

To our way of thinking, a presidential move to assure strict and fair prosecution of crimes is, however, despite its importance, only a first step. It is required to get at one kind of truth, but inadequate to get at another. That other truth is not reducible to a list of which administration or party functionaries or bigwigs violated which criminal statutes at what time. It is the truth about the men who, whether or not they committed actual crimes, systematically and grossly betrayed their unsuspecting political constituency, the public at large, the institutions and values that are most important to this country and the faith so universally held that direction of the executive branch of government presupposes certain basic decencies in the men and women who are in charge. How grotesque it is that we have been reduced to speculating as to whether our national administration owes us confidence that its appointees and aides will not commit criminal acts. Is that not selling out pretty cheap? Are we not entitled as well to the knowledge that these people who have been given such a large public trust will observe the basic decencies required of a 7-year-old child? Or are lying and cheating all right—so long as no actual criminal statute has been broken?

Mr. Nixon got advice from Senator Stennis the other day that he can be badly construed, when the Mississippi senator counseled him to "tough it out." And the President's own record of commentary on a variety of ordeals he has gone through in the past unfortunately suggests a propensity to do just that—to "tough it out," which is to say, to resist a change of course and wait for public attention to be distracted or for the political storm to blow over. He has also taken pride, in both the near and distant past, in what he evidently regards as the repeated vindication of his tactics—especially as they have run counter to much of the advice he has received from others. We would argue, however, that this particular "crisis" is different in both degree and kind from those others which Mr. Nixon has written and spoken about. For "toughing it out" in this case can only mean failing to

terminate the services of those men around him who have so thoroughly abused their power and so shockingly betrayed the good faith of those who put them in office. And failing to get such people out of office in turn can only mean that the larger and more damaging truth of the matter has been missed—namely, that this array of official, tax-supported abuse and deception and contempt for the public and its rights and its self-respect represents a whole approach to governing that is and must remain intolerable to the American people.

It is hard, of course, to put a precise measure upon public trust, to separate it out from subjective judgments having to do with likings or dislikings, support or non-support. What is beyond question, however, is that the President's standing in the country has already slipped severely as a consequence of "Watergate."

In short, the "Watergate" and its attendant crimes cannot damage the President nearly as much as the President can if he fully fails to address the problem in a manner that can convince people that he is, first of all, not a part of it, and second, that he is prepared to assume his proper responsibility for setting things right. Putting it another way, Mr. Nixon will be gambling recklessly with that incalculable but essential ingredient—call it public trust or respect or confidence. For without it, his risks being reduced to a condition of holding of power without authority.

It is not difficult to count up the potential of this gamble. One need only examine what is at play. We are not among those who believe that corruption in the government is in itself a crippling liability for a President in his dealings with foreign friends or adversaries—who among them could cast the first stone? But it is almost an axiom that an American President who is incapable of exercising authority at home—incapable of dealing convincingly with domestic crises—is unlikely to cut a very impressive figure around the world. From this generality one can proceed, by way of illustration, to specifics: What does it profit Dr. Kissinger, for instance, to launch a "historic" initiative in our dealings with Europe and Japan, if the President is so politically weakened at home that he cannot deliver the international trade legislation which is the vital substance of the Kissinger initiative? How persuasive can Mr. Nixon be in his carrot-and-stick maneuverings with Hanoi in pursuit of a Vietnam cease-fire if he is under attack and on the defensive in his own country? A Congress or a people aroused and alienated on one issue can usually be counted on to move onto the offensive all along the front. The list of urgent business runs on and on.

Surely everyone, the President included, must acknowledge that much more than one man's political survival is at issue. What is at issue is the survival of effective government. We believe that "toughing it out" in the best sense means, first, recognizing this fact and, second, acting upon the obligation it imposes. That obligation means accepting personal responsibility for what has been done—or countenanced—by those he put in office. And it means ridding his administration of all those, whether guilty or not of outright crimes, who have had a hand in the degradation of our institutions of government and our processes of law enforcement. Neither the Congress nor the public can any longer be expected to place their faith in programs and policies and actions fashioned and executed by the same cast of characters—with the same cast of mind that brought forever into our language that cryptic and odious catch-word Watergate.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Imperial Regrets

It is unfortunate that domestic Japanese politics—a combination of opposition pressures, an oversensitive reaction by the imperial household agency and excessive timidity on the part of an embattled premier—have forced cancellation of Emperor Hirohito's planned visit to the United States this year, especially since the emperor wanted to make the trip.

The excuses offered for the emperor's regrets—other imperial engagements, a minor health problem and the opposition charge that the trip would entangle the throne in politics—are not at all persuasive. The political question was not raised when the emperor toured Europe two years ago, with a stopover in Alaska, incidentally, for a chat with President Nixon.

Nevertheless, the incident should not be permitted to add to the substantive difficulties already troubling Japanese-American relations. While an imperial grand tour might have a certain public relations value as a symbol of friendship between the two countries, it would have no important effect on the serious issues that bind and sometimes divide them. These are necessarily dealt with in what Foreign Minister Ohira has described as a "constant dialogue" between Tokyo and Washington.

That dialogue apparently will continue at a high level. Japanese and American officials in Washington last week confirmed that Premier Tanaka still plans to visit the United States this summer for talks with President Nixon and that plans are still going forward for a visit by President Nixon to Japan, probably in 1974.

Meanwhile, an American welcome mat will certainly remain out for the imperial couple.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

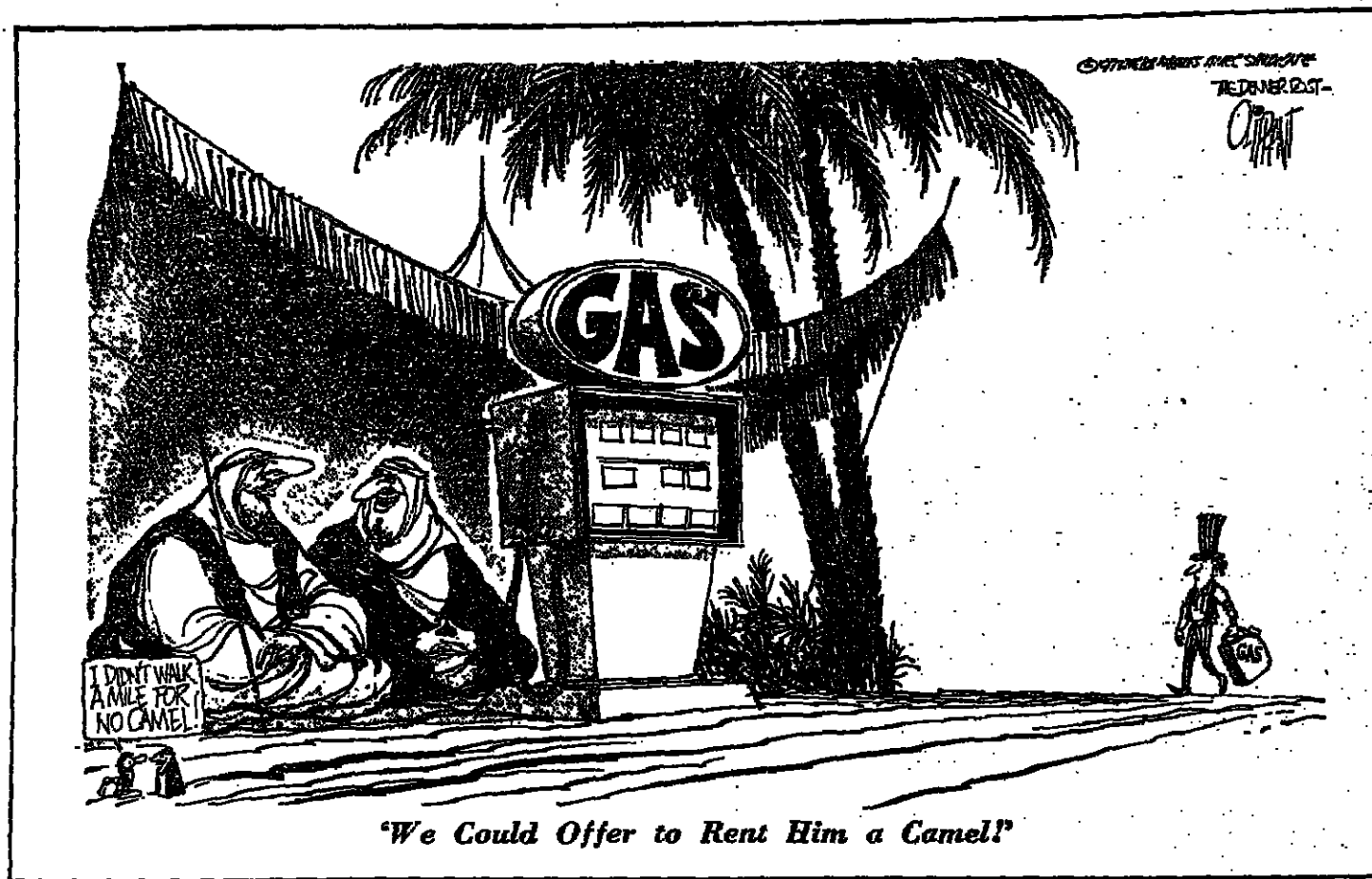
April 30, 1898

NEW YORK—Pending the rather uncertain movements of Commodore Dewey's fleet in the Pacific, which is supposed to be now approaching Manila, public interest is centered upon the Spanish squadron, which is reported to have left Cape Verde this morning at seven o'clock. Portugal has at last seemed to realize that she was placed in a dangerous position by continuing to harbor this fleet. It is now purely a matter of conjecture as to where the Spanish ships may turn up.

Fifty Years Ago

April 30, 1923

PHILADELPHIA—Mrs. Leopold Stokowski, known in the world of music as Olga Samaroff, has filed a suit for divorce against her husband, conductor of the Philadelphia Orchestra, who is now in Paris. The grounds for seeking the divorce are not known, but custody of their daughter Sonia is thought to be at the base of the disagreement. Mr. Stokowski has been conductor of the Philadelphia Orchestra for the past 11 years; before that he conducted the Cincinnati Orchestra for nearly five years.



Haldeman, Ehrlichman and All That

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—The basic assumption of the American political system is that parties will fight hard for power, but that there is a limit beyond which the clash of personal and party strife cannot go without impairing the essential unity of the nation. This is the impermissible line the Nixon administration forgot.

Mr. Lincoln kept reminding his fellow countrymen that whatever the conflict of the moment, they would have to work with one another when the conflict was over. "We are not enemies but friends," he said. "We must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained, it must not break our bonds of affection."

The British put the limitations of political skulduggery more simply: "It simply isn't done," they say. Thus it is taken for granted that you don't bug and burglarize your political opponents, try to steal the psychiatric records of your adversaries, forge and burn official documents, manhandle the wives of cabinet officers to shut them up, put fake ads in the newspapers from bogus committees, send your chief thousands of congratulatory telegrams for bombing Hanoi and mining Haiphong, or refuse to answer questions about criminal activities when requested to do so by the political representatives of the people.

Models of Probity

Now we are confronted by evidence that all these things were actually done, and that even men like Haldeman and Ehrlichman, who were supposed to be models of unusual probity, didn't know the difference between right and wrong, and even now don't know how to get out.

The American Constitution makes it very difficult to change a newly-elected President when he loses the confidence of the people, but at least he can change his team and his approach to the common decencies of political behavior. The courts will deal with the criminal activities eventually, but this will take a great deal of time and even if you assume that the President knew nothing about any of all this, and that Ehrlichman and Haldeman did not break the law, the fact is that they were in charge of the staff that entangled the presidency in the worst political scandal of the century and on this alone should have the grace to resign.

The fact that they don't see it this way is only the latest bit of evidence that the President and his men have come to Washington with different assumptions about permissible personal and political action: what is and isn't done, where the line lies between fair and unfair political activity, how far the President can go in waging war without the approval of the Congress, and where a staff officer's first loyalty lies—to his chief or to his oath of office under the Constitution.

Could Be Worse

If you think things are mixed up here now as a result of all this moral confusion, imagine where we'd be if the Nixon administration's views on the Congress, the courts and the press had been in operation when the scandal broke.

In the last four years, the President and his colleagues have insisted that the congressional committees have been too demanding, the courts too liberal, the press too inquisitive, and radio and television too quick with their "instant analyses" of presidential activity.

The administration didn't just talk about adjusting the balance of powers in the republic, but acted to establish the authority of the White House, and suggested and threatened new ways to restore the moral integrity of the people under the guidance of the President and his principal advisers.

They proposed new legislation under which any government official who passed classified documents to a reporter, or any reporter who received such documents, would be liable to a whipping fine and/or years in the pokey.

Attorney General Kleindienst insisted that nobody who worked for the federal government could be called to Capitol Hill for ques-

tioning, even about suspected crimes, if the President forbade them to appear. Local commercial broadcasters were put on notice that if they kept on distributing the negative news and liberal criticisms of the small but powerful network establishment, without striking a balance of their own, they might lose their licenses. And public broadcasting, funded by government money, has been under relentless pressure to submit to

government influence over its programs or risk the loss of government financial support.

Finally—and this is the end may be the most enduring influence of the Nixon administration—the President, who has already appointed four of the nine justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, has promised that he will continue in the next three and a half years to appoint to the bench men of his own judicial philosophy.

PARIS.—It is just as obvious that the United States must curb its ridiculously exaggerated reliance on fossil fuels as that new energy sources other than petroleum and natural gas must speedily be developed.

The United States, Western Europe, Eastern Europe and Japan are all increasingly dependent on petroleum. Experts of Comecon forecast that by 1980 this Soviet equivalent of the Common Market will have to import some 50 million metric tons from non-Communist sources each year.

But in America, more than any other industrial society, the extrapolated dependence on oil as a source of energy is surely needless. As the New York correspondent of the Financial Times of London writes:

"There is a tremendous potential for marginal economies involving only minor sacrifices for a country that has made the all-air-conditioned home the hallmark of civilized life and perfected the electronic egg-fryer for kitchen use."

As those who have suddenly recognized the problems of pollution and uninhibited population growth have come also to recog-

nize that certain disciplinary steps must be taken by society to preserve its health, it is apparent that similar steps are required with respect to the energy problem.

This is not simply a question of discovering new sources of existing fuels, or developing additional fuels such as shale oil, nuclear fusion or solar power, all of which are feasible but still too costly. It is above all a question of abandoning familiar slogans like "Two cars in every garage" or the simple assumption that overheating houses in winter and overcooling them in summer is necessarily desirable.

On the contrary, it is evident many people would be far happier to live lives more closely attuned to the seasons and less closely linked to rapid transportation over even the shortest distances. Were any such modest approach devised—and encouraged by graduated taxes for excess—the immediate strain on existing energy sources could be reduced.

It is moreover logical to initiate such measures now—before the problem becomes more critical. As things are, the State Department predicts the United States will use about 24 million barrels of oil daily by 1980, importing half of it—mostly from the Middle East.

This outlook, if not altered by swift planning, would make America and its industrialized allies economically over-dependent on the whims of that largely unstable group of West Asian and North African countries where most present-day known petroleum and natural gas reserves exist.

Whatever happens—whether self-discipline in the developed world and discovery of new sources of fossil fuels do coincide—it is evident the latter face increasing depletion. Until cheap solar energy becomes available many years hence, there must be a period of far greater reliance on nuclear energy.

Garbage Can

A discussion of this by Professors E. J. Zeller and E. E. Angino with Dr. D. F. Saunders in the January Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists emphasizes that this period will bring much greater accumulation of radioactive waste materials requiring isolation from mankind.

Their analysis suggests this poisonous garbage can most logically be stored under the Antarctic ice cap. Antarctica is the only internationalized land area, recognized by special treaty in 1959, which could be used for such a sanitizing solution. Other large expanses of ice, like Greenland, are national territory. Although the Antarctic treaty bans radioactive waste disposal, it specifically contains provision for amendments.

It is hard to imagine any other safe disposal bin for a substance bound to increase in quantity as the authors point out: "Permanent disposal of the waste under the Antarctic ice cap would remove the wastes from populated areas and—if the depositary were properly designed—would remove the wastes from all contact with the biosphere."

Scientific studies have indicated that the average temperature in Antarctica has remained below freezing for more than a million years so that the large thickness of polar ice may be expected to provide a good seal for at least a similar period for the future.

Certainly no inhabited country wants to become a nuclear garbage pail and the sea around us is already sufficiently poisoned with industrial wreckage. Now, before our machines are idled by thirst, is the time to limit useless functions of energy. It is also the time to plan for sanitizing the noxious danger of new energy on which no matter how much discipline we practice, we must ultimately depend.

Secondly, judging from the wild assumptions voiced at the time Congress voted down funds for two SST experimental prototypes in 1969, it is not surprising that the SST would have eaten up the world's supply of oxygen! The rejection may have been based more on emotion than on hard facts.

Thirdly, the advantage of "crossing the oceans in three or four hours instead of six or seven" can be debated—but what about cutting in half the flying time to, say, Japan, Australia, or China? The Atlantic is not, as the Times must admit, the only ocean.

And fourthly, how much of the U.S. budgetary outlay offers no hope of the funds being repaid to the Treasury? Not only does the SST offer a chance of the taxpayer recovering the investment, but perhaps of greatest importance, it gives the U.S. aircraft industry a fighting chance in helping stem the flood of dollars that will have to be spent abroad for oil in the coming decade. In the 1950s the United States supplied 65 percent of the world's commercial aircraft. Imagine what buying, rather than selling, the next generation of aircraft from abroad will mean to the already negative U.S. balance of payments. The Concorde will fly, and I wish them success. But let's re-examine our own reasons for having prematurely bowed out of the market—especially when we had a more economical aircraft.

AUGUSTA PEIRONI.

Paris.

Reviving the SST

Thank you for the New York Times editorial (NYT, April 18) on the possible revival of the

U.S. Naivete

After nine years of business residence in Europe I am finally coming to the full realization of the immigrant generation's (our parents') meaning of Old World culture and cosmopolitanism; and the naïveté, nay, stupidity, born of a childish impatience, and sense of superiority and egotism which characterizes the American.

The article (NYT, April 20) on the Pepsi-Cola-vodka deal is the last of a string of absurdities supporting these conclusions. Three examples:

1. Russian-U.S. World War II debt settlement—despite Washington's self-praise of a "coup," the Russians actually settled for six cents on the dollar.

2. The first grain shipment from the United States went on Russian ships from a Canadian port (Quebec) to Europe (London) purchased by the "international trade genius" who signed for the American supplier accepted a sales term unknown in U.S. trade terminology (stowed in vessel). When the grain arrived, with the stevedore's bill, the latter was sent to the U.S. supplier for payment—high enough to probably negate any profit. But so what? U.S. taxpayers will foot the bill since American suppliers negotiated with a "blank subsidy check" from Washington.

3. And now—the United States allows a Pepsi-Cola plant to be built in Russia, which will supply a large market—and eventually compete in third countries; and the Russians get a protected, steady vodka export market in the United States. Whose balance of payments is enhanced? Whose labor gets jobs? Our governmental negotiators are even more naïve than most of our "international" businessmen.

JOHN F. CANNIZZO.

Zurich.

Hanoi-izing The War in S. Vietnam

By Evans and Novak

BINH DINH PROVINCE, South Vietnam.—Any lingering misconception that this is a South Vietnamese civil war can be erased by a remarkable recent development: Cadres from the North Vietnamese Army's 3d Division were demobilized to fill civil political posts in Communist-controlled hamlets of Binh Dinh Province.

That completes Hanoi-izing the Communist struggle for South Vietnam. What started as a South Vietnamese insurgency was long ago taken over militarily by North Vietnamese regulars. Now, using the ceasefire to try making the Viet Cong's Provisional Revolutionary Government more than a political abstraction, Hanoi has placed northerners as political administrators in the handful of hamlets it controls here and elsewhere in South Vietnam.

This undercuts the old U.S. doctrine that the war will never end until the underground Communist apparatus—called the Viet Cong Infrastructure by the Americans—is eradicated. For years, Washington pressed Saigon to wipe out the VCI through the Phoenix Program, a highly controversial and never very successful. What is happening now, however, suggests that not the VCI but legions of invading North Vietnamese troops constitute the heart of the insurgency.

One basic reason why northerners are taking over politically is attempts to build a Viet Cong nation in the future of the VCI to recover from its devastating losses in the failed 1968 Tet offensive. The Phoenix Program's estimate of 70,000 VC members nationwide is almost surely grossly inflated.

But if any province still has a VCI ready to assume administration, it should be Binh Dinh, a traditional Communist stronghold, thanks partly to the Saigon regime's corrupt administration and incompetent military leadership here.

South Vietnamese intelligence experts believe that the sufficient Binh Dinh VCI left to govern the limited Communist jurisdiction.

The answer is that Hanoi wants to control in Binh Dinh and elsewhere with its own men. Hanoi's strategy in South Vietnam today is principally military, not political. Unwilling either to hold elections or to be won by Saigon or to begin building a new guerrilla-political structure, Hanoi relies on military muscle.

Thus, the Communist cutting edge here is the North Vietnamese 3d Division prowling around the province. After a lull late in March, the 3d Division—reinforced and restupplied since the cease-fire began—went on the warpath in April assaulting government outposts in Binh Dinh.

Consider one recent night in Tam Quan District, the province's most fiercely contested area. North Vietnamese sappers overran an outpost manned by about 20 South Vietnamese Rangers sent up from Saigon. The toll: 15 Rangers killed—one of the bloody Communist cease-fire violations that seldom attract world attention. That same night, a few Communist mortar rounds were fired into a nearby village, abandoned during the 1972 Communist offensive but slowly being recaptured by the government.

By massacring government outposts and frightening resettled villages, Hanoi sends this message to refugees: Stay in your refuge camp and do not return to your village until we are in control.

It works. Tam Quan District's return-to-village program is lagging. Around 40 percent of the new settlers return to refugee camps, some going back immediately after picking up free tin roofing and rice in the resettled village.

The reason is mainly terror. Besides accelerating attacks on outposts and resettlement villages, there are frightening rumors (partly Communist in origin) that the defense is entrusted to the 2nd South Vietnamese Division which turned and ran in the Central Highlands a year ago. Although the reorganized 2d has performed much better lately, it still inspires less than total confidence here.

Intelligence experts doubt the rumored Chi Minh offensive, but Hanoi still has two future options here. It can attempt cutting South Vietnam in two with the total conquest of Binh Dinh. Or it can continue harassing village resettlement, undermining confidence in the government's ability to protect its citizens. Both options are essentially military, totally dominated by Hanoi and carry few elements of genuine civil war—a description fitting the Vietnam war generally today.

In Days When Nixon Aides Were Bold, and Scandal Was in Flower

By R.W. Apple Jr.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va. (NYT)—It takes only two hours to drive from Washington to this small city at the foot of the Shenandoah Mountains. But the change is enormous. This is Thomas Jefferson's home town, illuminated now by the blouses of dogwood and azalea. The 18th century comes crowding in.

Jefferson was a democrat but an aristocrat—a democrat at a distance, as someone called him. Like Washington and Adams and Robert E. Lee, who surrendered not far from here, he personified leadership by an elite for the benefit of the masses. What held things together, of course, was the trust of the electorate.

Early in 1969, when the Nixon administration was new in town, a Democrat went to dinner with one of the young White House aides who were to give the Nixon presidency so much of its flavor. The Democrat commented mildly

about what a good thing it was for his companion to have a chance to work for the nation. To his surprise, the young aide reacted hotly. "The country," he asked, stabbing a finger into the tablecloth, "the only thing that counts now is loyalty to R.M.N."

Super Loyalty

And so it was. An atmosphere came to exist in the White House that was compounded of super-loyalty, contempt for most of the press and the Congress, a belief in packaging and merchandising, and a concentration of power in the hands of a dozen or so men that was unprecedented. In this atmosphere, where the end of Richard Nixon's goals often seemed to justify almost any means, the Watergate scandal came to flower.

As the charges of administration complicity in campaign lying and cheating multiplied last week,

BY his reorganization of White House authority and his executive branch policies, Richard M. Nixon has increased the real power of the presidency in his administrations. Last week, there were several revelations about the moral climate in which that power has been exercised. Two men who have already admitted roles in bugging the Watergate were disclosed to have burglarized the office of a psychiatrist—because one of his patients was Daniel Ellsberg, chief defendant in the Pentagon Papers trial. L. Patrick

Gray 3d, acting head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, resigned—after admitting that he destroyed two files taken from the safe of a Watergate defendant. John D. Ehrlichman and H. R. Haldeman, the President's principal White House aides, both hired the same lawyer, and Jeb Stuart Magruder, a former White House aide, resigned as an assistant secretary of commerce. There were new disclosures concerning the conduct of the last Republican campaign, including rigged mail support of White House policies and misleading advertisements.

fath in the President's personal integrity—and thereby raised the question of that integrity forcefully.

● A gradual but significant slowing of the machinery of government. Prospective appointments stand unmade; policy initiatives are delayed. An assistant secretary in one department reported that "this has had a sapping effect on everybody." Phone calls to the White House go unanswered.

● A sudden surfacing of the hatred for the White House staff, which had been held in partial check by its power. Bureaucrats, congressmen and party professionals, who had always resented the staff's arrogant and insensitive, felt freer to say so. It appeared that Mr. Nixon's relationships with these groups could be mended only by a change in the staff and in its heretofore insular mode of operation.

● The eclipse of some of the President's domestic issues, notably law-and-order. As is often the case, Washington jokes provided a clue. One, current line: "Nixon is going to appoint John Mitchell and John Dean when the next two soft-headed judges on the Supreme Court die."

Resounding such damage is, of course, Mr. Nixon's main preoccupation. He has moved from denials of White House involvement to a tacit admission thereof. But what next? Operating at the center of a government, a city and perhaps a country seized with self-doubt, he must decide whether to "tough it out," to conduct a partial housecleaning, or to go all the way. The second alternative is in some ways the most alluring—it might permit him, for example, to retain H. R. Haldeman and John D. Ehrlichman, his key aides—but also the most dangerous. To suggest that all the outbursts have been caught, and then have others found out, would shatter the credibility of the President himself and that of the presidency.

Hunt, Liddy Accused

Watergate Spills Over to Ellsberg

By Martin Arnold

LOS ANGELES (NYT)—The Pentagon papers case had been characterized as an attempt to put the Vietnam war on trial. It had raised major constitutional issues involving freedom of the press. As a nation's claimant to national attention, it was overshadowed only by the Watergate scandal. But incredibly, on the 30th day of the trial of Daniel Ellsberg and Anthony J. Russo Jr., the Pentagon papers case and the Watergate case merged in federal court here.

The presiding judge in the Ellsberg case announced in court that G. Gordon Liddy and E. Howard Hunt Jr., two convicted Watergate conspirators, had allegedly broken into the office of Mr. Ellsberg's former psychiatrist in order to obtain Mr. Ellsberg's medical records.

Later, out of court, it was learned that the psychiatrist's office in Los Angeles had, in fact, been broken into late in June or early in July, 1971—several weeks after the psychiatrist had been interviewed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in its attempt to learn how the Pentagon papers came into the possession of The New York Times, which disclosed them first on June 13, 1971.

In announcing the report of the break-in, Judge William M. Byrne Jr. called for an investigation to determine whether "the legal or constitutional rights of the defendants and any other individuals are possibly involved."

Data Withheld

The raid on the doctor's office was not the only source of Judge Byrne's irritation with the prosecution. Last week, for the second time in the trial, he ordered the government to turn over to the defense material it had improperly withheld.

The trial will continue its normal course, the judge said, but he wanted daily reports on the investigation.

If it turns out that the sordid story is true, then the judge has a range of options open to him. He could dismiss more of the counts against the defendants, or he could declare a mistrial, which no one expects him to do, or he could dismiss the case. He could also take no action.

A mistrial at the very least, and more probably a dismissal, would result if it were found that the material gathered from the psychiatrist's office was actually used against Mr. Ellsberg during this trial.

Although Judge Byrne said the break-in report was "an allegation only," the very manner in which it surfaced lent credence to the report's contents. The government itself had caused its disclosure—not willingly, but in the words of one Justice Department official in Washington, because "it's too hot for us to hold on to." He added somewhat fully that it "was not suspected that it would be too hot for Byrne to hold on to."

Judge's Decision

Whether from heat or cold anger, Judge Byrne made it public. This was the sequence that led up to that disclosure: On April 16, a memorandum was sent from Earl J. Silbert, the Watergate prosecutor, to Henry F. Petersen, the assistant attorney general. In it, Mr. Silbert said that the day before "I received information that at a date unspecified" Liddy and Hunt broke into the office of Mr. Ellsberg's psychiatrist. "The source," said the memo, "did not know whether the burglary had been communicated to anyone associated with the prosecution."

The memorandum was not sent here to the chief prosecutor, David R. Nathan, until last Thursday for Mr. Nathan to transmit to the judge in private. Judge Byrne took one look at it and refused to accept it in camera. He gave the government until Thursday night to decide whether it wanted to turn the memorandum over to the defendants voluntarily.

On Friday, when the government said no, the judge turned it over himself.



Cartoon by David Levine—New York Review-Opera Mund.

Few Would Mourn If White House Aides Go

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON (WP)—If H.R. Haldeman and John Ehrlichman are forced out of the White House as a result of the Watergate affair, there will be little weeping by Republican senators.

Long before there was any hint of a Watergate scandal, Mr. Haldeman and Mr. Ehrlichman had won a reputation as two of the most hated members of the White House staff among legislators.

They have been blamed by many members of President Nixon's own party for the poor relations between the White House and Senate Republicans. The hatred and blame may be exaggerated and unfair, but it is a fact of life in the Senate.

They are described as sealing off the President from meaningful contacts with senators.

They are criticized for treating senators with arrogance and condescension—as if senior members of the Senate, with 20 or 30 years of legislative experience, were mere objects of manipulation.

Loyalty Demanded

Worst of all, they are accused of demanding a high degree of loyalty to Nixon programs, even those politically risky for a particular senator.

"There's a lack of understanding of the legislative process and the people in it, even though I concede we're prima donnas too," Sen. Robert Dole R., Kan., said. He was unceremoniously dropped as party chairman after the 1972 election campaign.

"The boys with power don't

Pentagon Raising Combat Bonus

WASHINGTON, April 29 (AP)—The U.S. Defense Department last week announced a \$1,000 increase in a special bonus paid to men enlisting in Army and Marine Corps ground combat jobs.

The move raising the bonus to \$2,500 clashes with optimistic statements by senior Defense Department officials on progress toward an all-volunteer armed force.

Figures show that the Army, the biggest problem area, has fallen short of its recruiting objectives for combat soldiers in every month since the Pentagon started experimenting with a \$1,500 combat arms enlistment bonus last July.

have much time for senators and congressmen," Sen. Dole said, "and it's those two, Haldeman and Ehrlichman, who are the men of power in the White House. If they run the show down there, they must be the ones responsible."

Sen. Dole's view is by no means universal. Ted Stevens R., Alaska, and William E. Brock Jr. R., Tenn., for example, said in interviews that their relations with the White House staff, particularly with Mr. Ehrlichman, who deals directly with legislation, were good, and Sen. Stevens said there seems to be a greater White House effort this year to consult senators when drafting legislation.

But Sen. Dole's view is shared by many senators.

"They've got a group over there—Haldeman, Ehrlichman, etc.—who interpret everything in a very personal way," Sen. Mark Hatfield, R., Ore., said recently. "It's a very peculiar, unusual relationship."

Sen. Hatfield has frequently stated that he believes the top men in the White House staff view any deviation from "total subservience" to the President's wishes as "disloyal"—an attitude which Sen. Hatfield views as amateurish.

Irritation Expressed

Extreme irritation with White House methods was recently expressed as well by two Republican senators often described as models of loyalty to the President—Peter Dominick of Colorado and J. Glenn Beall of Maryland.

Sen. Dominick, in a speech in the Senate on March 22, blasted the administration for failing to consult him at all in drafting an educational proposal that would fall directly under his jurisdiction as senior Republican on the Senate Education subcommittee.

Sen. Beall said several weeks ago that when the Older Americans Act first came up in the Senate this year, he expected to be contacted with the administration's own proposals, since he is the senior Republican member of the relevant subcommittee.

Instead, he said, he heard from no one until the bill was two days away from a vote. Then one of the departments, he said, sent him 30 to 40 amendments designed to gut the entire bill with a demand that he sponsor the amendments. He ignored the request and sponsored only the amendment he had been pressing all along.

The prevailing attitude, in perhaps exaggerated formulation,

was put this way by one Senate figure who is an absolute loyalist to the President and a great admirer of Mr. Haldeman and Mr. Ehrlichman: "They all hate Haldeman and Ehrlichman up here. They'd be delighted if they were fired."

Exaggeration Seen

There are some who believe that Senate hostility to "the White House staff" is exaggerated.

"I know John Ehrlichman well and I have a lot of respect for him," Sen. Brock said. "I've heard people up here speak hostilely about the White House ever since I came here to the House in 1963—and John Kennedy was President then."

One strong administration loyalist who asked not to be identified, said he believed much of the anger against Mr. Haldeman is due to the fact that Mr. Haldeman controls direct access to the President, "and there's a fantasy on the Hill (in Congress) that two minutes with the President would solve everything, every problem."

"But two minutes for each of 335 members of the House and Senate would mean 1,070 minutes of the President's time each week—or 16 hours. Of course they can't get it. And when they can't get it, they blame Dick Nixon or Haldeman or Ehrlichman."

There is justice in this loyalist's remarks. Senators traditionally have resented having to deal with presidential aides instead of the President himself. They are prima donnas. They get angry when they can't get their way on treasured projects, or when incompetent political dependents are ousted from patronage jobs.

But the complaints against the Nixon aides in the last few years appear a bit stronger than in previous administrations. There seems to be something in the tone emanating from Mr. Haldeman, Mr. Ehrlichman and former White House aide Charles W. Colson which exaggerates rather than smooths the atmosphere of dissatisfaction.

The Senate Republican leader, Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, who has gone out of his way to display loyalty to Mr. Nixon on many issues which have hurt him in his home state of Pennsylvania, said in an uncharacteristic burst of anger recently, "What the White House needs in its advisory staff is some guy who has lost a close election recently—along that path lies wisdom."

Watergate and all the rest flourished in a seedbed of money, about \$50 million before the Republican presidential campaign ended, including about \$10 million in cash accounts that, under the prevailing law then, did not have to be accounted for. Maurice Stans, the campaign treasurer, kept \$700,000 in cash in his office safe; White House aide H. R. Haldeman is said to have had sole control over \$280,000. Last week, it was disclosed that a third private treasury, about \$600,000 used to finance a variety of dirty tricks, was shuttled between two bank accounts controlled by President Nixon's personal lawyer, Herbert Kalmbach. Said one Washington attorney: "It's the kind of money that tempts you to do things you wouldn't think of otherwise."

Some of the things they thought of, that came to light last week, were:

● As the world waited for reaction to President Nixon's mining of Haiphong harbor last May, the Committee for the Re-Election of the President paid \$4400 (on \$100 bills) for a purposely amateurish-looking ad in The New York Times, declaring the "the people" supported the President. The first of 10 obscure signers was Patricia O'Leary of Croton-on-Hudson, N.Y., who turned out to have been the secretary to the Nixon campaign's advertising agency.

● In Washington last May, campaign workers deluged station WTTG-TV with what may have been 4,000 extra responses to a survey of support for the Haiphong mining. "Work ground to a halt in the press room," a campaign worker recalled, "while everybody filled out 10 postcards." De Vasa Shumway,

spokesman for the campaign committee, said that "only 2,000" postcards were mailed from headquarters.

● Another senior campaign aide remembered organizing a small flood of congratulatory telegrams to the President from veterans' groups, and thought it odd that anybody should object. "Except for this insane environment we're in now because of Watergate," he said, "these are the sort of tricks you'd tell Teddy White about after the election."

● At least one college student has received \$150 a week to disrupt and spy on anti-war picketers in front of the White House, a minor job with widening ripples. Last week the student's boss, head of the Nixon campus campaign, lost his job in the Interior Department. And Kenneth Reitz, the overall director of the young-voter effort, who was to supervise the Republican campaign for Congress next year, was quickly and permanently whisked out of GOP headquarters.

Asked by Rep. F. Edward Hebert, D. La., committee chairman, if he had ever purchased any classified information from anyone, Rep. Rumsfeld replied: "Mr. Chairman, so help me, God, I did not." He also denied he had ever suggested to the reporter that the information was classified.

FBI Morale Low

The Surprising Exit Of L. Patrick Gray

By Seymour M. Hersh

WASHINGTON (NYT)—"I came to this town with reputation and integrity and I'm going to take it away, so help me God."

So spoke L. Patrick Gray 3d during the stormy Senate hearings last month on his nomination by President Nixon to be permanent director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The declaration did not help the nomination was withdrawn.

On Friday, Mr. Gray, his reputation in tatters and both his integrity and his judgment open to question, resigned as acting director of the bureau and walked out of the office occupied so long by J. Edgar Hoover.

Mr. Gray was immediately replaced by William D. Ruckelshaus, the present administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, who has neither the expectation nor the wish to be Mr. Hoover's successor. Mr. Ruckelshaus, seemingly glum about his new job, told newsmen that he probably will serve only about two months, while the President seeks out a nominee qualified by a law-enforcement background.

Mr. Gray's resignation had been expected, but what triggered its immediacy was not.

Acknowledgement

On Friday, it was reported that Mr. Gray had acknowledged during the Senate hearings that he had turned over other Watergate files to the White House—dropped even lower. Shortly before the appointment of Mr. Ruckelshaus was announced, two FBI secretaries were overheard by a reporter in the following colloquy:

"Who would want it?" one said.

"There must be some honest man who wants it," her companion said.

House Unit Ends Probe on Sale of Defense Secrets

WASHINGTON, April 29 (AP)—A House investigating subcommittee said last week that in the absence of any evidence to the contrary, "we must conclude that there never were any classified documents" or resulting defense information sold to Rep. Harold Rumsfeld, D., N.M.

The unit of the Armed Services Committee said that conflicting statements by Rep. Rumsfeld and Detroit News reporter Seth Kantor on whether he had told the reporter that he was buying classified defense information, "are matters personal to them and not within the jurisdiction of the subcommittee."

The subcommittee said that its paramount concern was whether classified documents or information extracted from such documents had been sold, and it said there was no decisive evidence. It noted Rep. Rumsfeld's testimony that he had lost the documents, could not find the three men who had supplied them and had no records of any payment or even the existence of either the documents or the suppliers.

Mr. Kantor testified during the subcommittee's one-day hearing last month that Rep. Rumsfeld had told him that he was buying classified information primarily from two men. He said that Mr. Rumsfeld had indicated at all times that it was a clandestine operation and said, "They insisted on cash payments, no checks and no records."

Asked by Rep. F. Edward Hebert, D. La., committee chairman, if he had ever purchased any classified information from anyone, Rep. Rumsfeld replied: "Mr. Chairman, so help me, God, I did not." He also denied he had ever suggested to the reporter that the information was classified.

Europe Studying Kissinger Offer of New Charter

By Flora Lewis

RIS (NYT).—For several years now the relationship between the United States and Western Europe has been one of periodic cold-war preoccupations. The cold-war preoccupations have been giving rise to new problems of money, agriculture. To the Europeans, it seemed that while America was making gestures of reconciliation with the Communists, it was allowing relations with its allies to deteriorate into a cold-war relationship. To Europeans, it seemed that Europe was seeking both the favor of the United States and the favor of self-supporting adults.

the American response to Europe's something if don't agree with us—only that the Europeans, since they had the European community still in too nebulous a stage with the United States in equal. The suspicion was Washington's call on Europe to peak up concealed a desire to divide and profit.

Reverberations

it set off wide reverberations across last week when President Nixon's national security adviser, Henry A. Kissinger, said in a major address to the United States Congress that the United States was ready to launch an initiative to seek with the Europeans and later the Japanese a "unifying framework" in a differences could be concluded by recognized mutual need.

No Details

Kissinger was vague on the details. He did not suggest how the United States would fit into the idea of a global super balance. But that was not the point. It would have been to see if the United States could live down its own prescription.

A message echoed the theme of the Atlanticists have sounded for some time—differences among the Atlantic allies and Japan were only the conscious effort of leaders could reverse this. Kissinger, it appeared, was listening after all. The tone, the earnestness of speech were appreciated in the United States. So were these specific answers.

Central Theme

The promise on troops was bed in firm language—and good reason. If there is one agreement on the sphere of European relations, it is that American troops should remain in Europe. All consider the American

presence essential, both as a contribution to their defense and a guarantee of the U.S. nuclear commitment. For once the number of American troops is reduced below a certain level, the United States would feel driven to begin withdrawing its 7,000 tactical nuclear warheads deployed in Europe.

Side by side with its reassurances, however, Mr. Kissinger's speech contained a number of familiar American claims: Europe must make a better contribution to the cost of its defense; Europe must understand America's need to export farm products; Europe must not try to extend its privileged market to too many countries.

The Big Issues

Since trade and money are the big issues on the negotiating table this year, these were the sections of the speech studied most closely. Mr. Kissinger said there must be a "commitment to political will" to make sure that the inevitable disputes in the economic field do not divide the Atlantic community. But anyone looking for firm guidelines to American policy in this sphere would be hard put to find them.

The most intriguing message in the speech came in a single unexplained sentence: "We do require an understanding of what should be done jointly and of the limits we should impose on the scope of our autonomy." Did that mean the United States was prepared to make sweeping new agreements limiting its own freedom of action in certain fields? Did it mean a turn away from the emphasis on sovereign autonomy and the primacy of national interests? Has Washington really decided to stress common goals rather than tough bargaining?

Some, made wary by the Nixon administration's penchant for grandiose rhetoric, wondered whether the speech represented more than an effort to smooth ruffled feathers and improve the atmosphere for the rough negotiations ahead. Nonetheless, all the chancelleries of Europe were fascinated by the address and the opportunity that might be hidden in it. In the months ahead, the speech will doubtless be the subject of intense diplomacy. If it proves to be the starting point of a new momentum in American policy, the promise of America's "Year of Europe" has an excellent chance of being fulfilled.

In Book Published in England

French-Beytagh on S. African 'Darkness'

LONDON (UPI).—In 1971, the Very Rev. Gonville French-Beytagh, Anglican dean of Johannesburg, was arrested, tried, convicted and sentenced to five years in prison under South Africa's Terrorism Act.

His version of those events, and of his 40 years in South Africa, was published today.

Dean French-Beytagh calls his account "Encountering Darkness" and from the first page of his prologue he leaves no doubt what the "darkness" was.

"Suddenly, I realized just what I had been fighting against. I hated it so much that I was angry. 'Apartheid' went far deeper than an economic and political denial of human rights and dignity. It was an attempt to split off all the 'black' animal part of our nature, with the fears and



Emphasis on Foreign Policy, Security

Behind the Politburo Shake-up

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW (NYT).—Friday was a bad day for those hapless souls who have to hang the massive, stylized portraits of the Soviet leadership on big buildings in Moscow for the annual May Day parade. Work crews struggled in the rain and got their part way up—then paused—then took them down again.

When they finally went back up, there were some new faces—and some old ones were missing. The long overdue shakeup in the Soviet Communist party's Politburo had finally taken place. And, as if in a textbook case for Kremlinologists, the tip-off that something big was in the wind came in an obscure Ukrainian ideological journal a few days ahead of time.

Pyotr Shelest, for a decade the tough, hard-line party boss in the Ukraine, second largest of the Soviet Republics, was suddenly dressed down for committing serious ideological errors in a book that appeared under his name in 1970—especially for the unpardonable sin of catering to Ukrainian nationalist sentiments and minimizing importance of the Ukraine's historic link to Mother Russia.

Little Surprise

So there was little surprise Friday night when a two-day plenum of the Communist party's Central Committee announced that Mr. Shelest and Gennadi

Voronov, a 63-year-old Khrushchev holdover, were dropped from the Politburo.

But what caused surprise were the replacements. The three new Politburo members, all old-timers, were:

• Andrei Gromyko, foreign minister since 1957 and considered a skillful executor of policy but never a policy-maker.

• Marshal Andrei Grechko, the imposing, 69-year-old defense minister who has managed the sharp buildup of Soviet strategic forces to rough parity with the United States.

• Yuri Andropov, the 58-year-old career party official put in charge of the secret police in 1967 by the Brezhnev coalition. The Gromyko, Grechko and Andropov promotions represented a break with recent Soviet tradition. Not since 1957 has a defense minister or a foreign minister sat on the Politburo, and not since 1953, when the menacing Stalin lieutenant Lavrenti Beria was ousted, has a secret police chief sat as a full participant on the ruling councils of the Kremlin.

What did it all mean? First, foreign policy and security matters are being given primary recognition in this era of détente. Second, the Politburo is likely to become more functional by giving representation to important and powerful bureaucratic interest groups that have been seeking to affect policy. Third, the reshuffled leader-

ship, in which the defense and security bureaucracies now have greater voice, is more streamlined not only for normal trade and diplomacy, but for pursuing negotiations with the West on strategic arms control and East-West force reductions in Europe as well.

On the book's cover, the defense minister who has managed the sharp buildup of Soviet strategic forces to rough parity with the United States.

the imposing, 69-year-old defense minister who has managed the sharp buildup of Soviet strategic forces to rough parity with the United States.

the imposing, 69-year-old defense minister who has managed the sharp buildup of Soviet strategic forces to rough parity with the United States.

New Blow to U.S.-Japanese Relations

By Richard Halloran

TOKYO (NYT).—They called it the "emperor shock" here. At 4:30 p.m. Tuesday, Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ohira of Japan called in Ambassador Robert S. Ingersoll of the United States to inform him that the Japanese government had decided to "postpone" the visit of Emperor Hirohito to America next October. Mr. Ohira, normally a jolly man with a deceptively stoic face, was very much ill at ease. His government had rejected the personal invitation of President Nixon for the imperial visit.

Mr. Ohira later told newsmen that "circumstances, including the Imperial Household schedule," precluded the journey by the emperor and Empress Nagako this year. That "schedule" included attending an athletic meet and a harvest ceremony. Just why they were more important than accepting Mr. Nixon's invitation was left unexplained.

Unspoken Reason

The unspoken reason for the abrupt cancellation was clearly the strong opposition to the trip

voiced by the Japanese Socialist and Communist parties. They charged that the visit would violate Japan's Constitution by involving the emperor, a constitutional monarch, in politics.

In the view of many observers here, the cancellation of the trip—or that's what it was, despite the diplomatic language—was a telling comment on the inability of Premier Kakuei Tanaka's government to make a major foreign-policy decision that might be controversial. Mr. Tanaka, in effect, has handed the opposition parties a veto.

Perhaps more important for the long run, it was further evidence of erosion in the crumbling relationship between Japan and America, which provides much of Japan's defense and is the major market for Japan's exports. It has been breaking up bit by bit ever since the "Nixon shock" of July, 1971, when the President suddenly announced, without telling the Japanese first, that he was going to China, Japan's neighbor and rival for influence in Asia.

The cancellation seemed certain to delay and possibly to rule out a visit to Japan by President Nixon, who enjoys scoring historic "firsts." No incumbent American president has visited Japan, and the last one who tried, Dwight D. Eisenhower, had his trip aborted at the last minute in 1959 by anti-American riots here. The exchange of visits by the Japanese and American heads of state was intended to wipe out the climate in which frictions between the two nations, especially on economic issues, could have been resolved. In particular, Japanese who value their nation's alliance with America had counted on much goodwill coming from the exposure of the

digified emperor and the gracious empress to the American people.

But Mr. Ohira indicated that his government was making no plans to invite Mr. Nixon. "If the President of the United States expresses his specific wish to visit Japan and notifies us accordingly," he told newsmen, "we will be most happy to welcome him."

Shortly before Ambassador Ingersoll was informed of the decision to call off the imperial visit, Henry A. Kissinger, the President's assistant for national security affairs, told an audience in New York that Mr. Nixon would soon propose a new "Atlantic charter." Mr. Kissinger said that "the Atlantic community cannot be an exclusive club. Japan must be a principal partner in our common enterprise."

The official Japanese response

was noticeably cool. A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry said that it was "not a concrete proposal," although he welcomed the references to Japan and said Japan would cooperate.

For many months, the Japanese have appeared to be striking off on a foreign-policy road leading away from the United States. At first, it seemed that the objective was to even up the differences between Tokyo and Washington, Peking and Moscow as the major powers in Asia in a search for a new equilibrium in the balance of power in this region.

Now, in the view of many observers, signs point to an aimless drifting. The Japanese want to be recognized as a political power commensurate with their economic clout, but, according to their view, they seem neither to know where they are going nor how to get there.

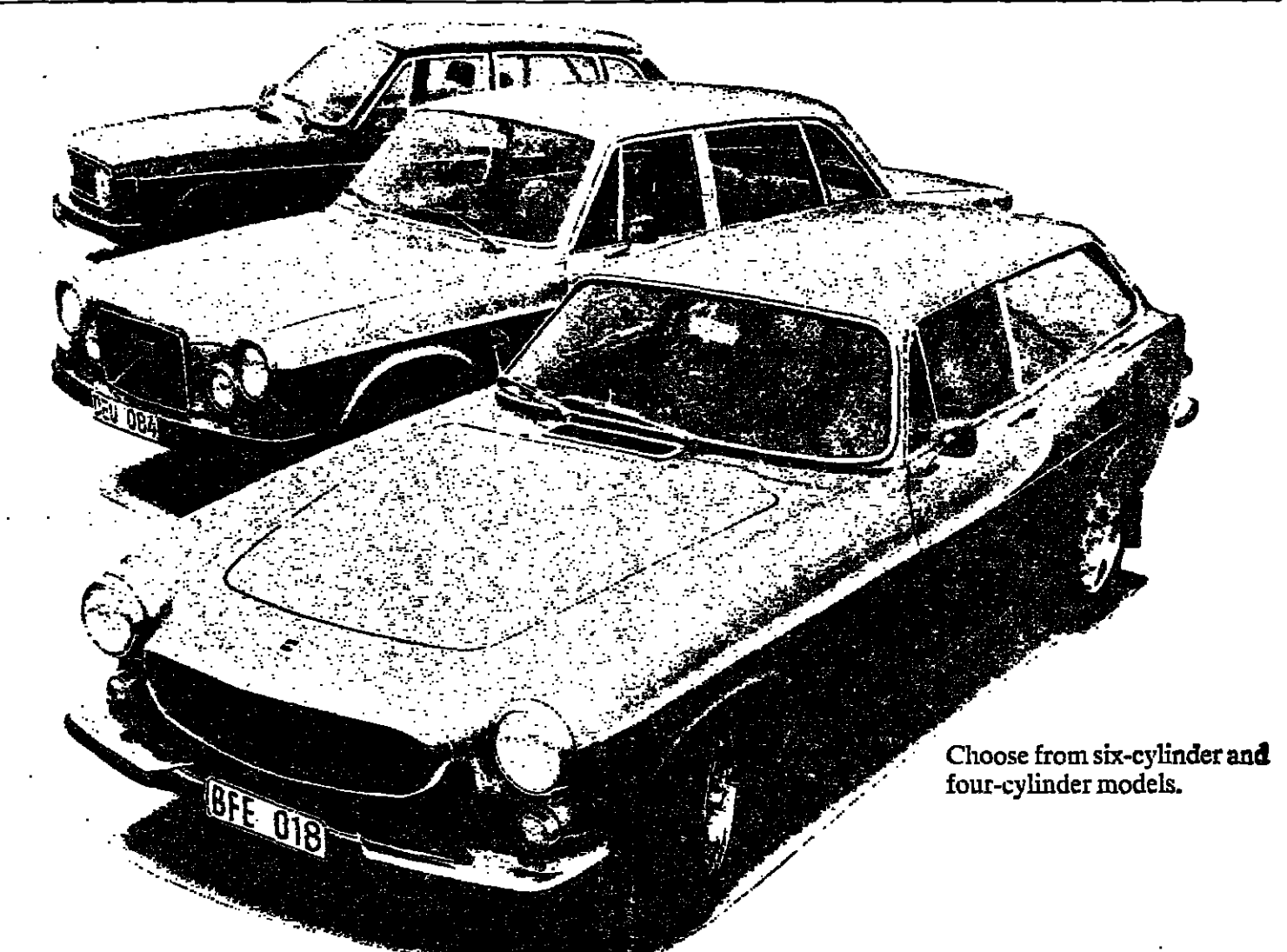
Survey Finds That 80,000 Women In Britain Are Secret Alcoholics

LONDON (AP).—More than 80,000 women in Britain are secret alcoholics, a welfare organization reported. It added that husbands who help with the dishes and housework only make the problem worse.

The Helping Hand, a private organization dealing with alcoholics, said in a survey that the husbands were only helping the hapless spouse to cover up her falling when the problem should be brought out into the open.

Helping Hand said that 20 percent and possibly 25 percent of Britain's 400,000 alcoholics are female. The same ratio holds among the 8,000 members of Alcoholics Anonymous. The average female drunkard, the report said, is about 45, began drinking at 30 and has a 50-50 likelihood of getting another psychiatric illness. She has a one-in-three probability of attempting suicide.

By helping lighten the wife's household load, the husband is helping her to conceal her problem. "Concealment can only lead to a progression in wives' alcoholism. The really loyal husband should help his wife toward treatment, not concealment," the report said.



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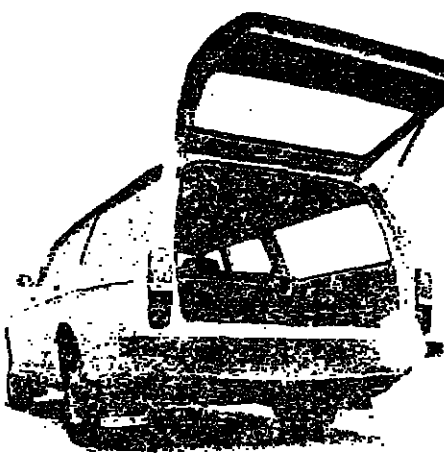
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Sadat Seen Pushing Toward War Psychology

By Henry Tanner

CAIRO (NYT).—President Anwar Sadat is pushing ahead a campaign of psychological mobilization in the name of national unity and "total confrontation" with Israel.

Each day brings new "emergency measures" in the form of military decrees that are read in huge headlines by the radio. But not all the measures are military in nature.

The purpose of the campaign recently is to promote a "sense of firm leadership and unity" to create the impression of firm leadership and unity to create the impression of firm leadership and unity.

On Tuesday several thousand men paraded in central Cairo to thank the president, "as the president said, for his revolutionary decision exempting 3 million holders from all land taxes." The decision was announced eight days ago.

the country" according to an announcement by Information Minister Murad Ghalab.

Mr. Sadat as well as Deputy Premier Abdel Kader Hatem and Mamdouh Salem now have their offices in such "control centers."

Newspapers published front-page photographs of the cabinet meeting in a windowless hall, with maps covering the walls and a bank of telephones in front of Mr. Hatem, who chairs the meetings in Mr. Sadat's absence. Each paper sent its own photographer to take the picture.

Priority

Mr. Ghalab also announced that "all public utilities and state institutions will be placed at the disposal of the armed forces," which presumably means that the army has formally been given priority for goods produced in state factories.

As of tonight, street lights in this city of six million will be dimmed by 25 percent, and, according to newspaper reports today, government technical groups will begin visiting about 4,000 buildings erected since 1968 to insure they have air-raid shelters.

The government often has resorted to discounts to tighten the public's defense consciousness. The last one was in November, 1971, as Mr. Sadat's proclaimed "year of decision" drew to a close.

"Battle committees" also are meeting in "permanent sessions" at Mr. Sadat's orders.

A military decree issued Thursday provides for a maximum of six months in prison for "breaching the peace" with too much noise from radios, record-players and loudspeakers after 10 p.m.

To a foreigner this seemed unrelated to the war effort, but an inhabitant of one of the most crowded districts of this overpopulated city had a different view. "At last, we have a government that cares," he said.

For the last two weeks, the government has made a serious effort to bring down food prices that had skyrocketed. Police offices have been set up in each market and plainclothesmen, as well as civilian officials of the Arab Socialist Union, the country's only political party, are checking prices by posing as customers. Each day, the papers report the number of grocers and other merchants convicted of overcharging.

All these measures are in the form of military decrees issued by Mr. Sadat in his capacity as deputy military governor general of the country.

The campaign has had its effect. Many Egyptians who shrugged it off at first as rhetoric now say they are convinced that there will be military action sooner or later.

race whose skin happened to be dark.

"It was utterly irrational and utterly evil."

This prologue is called "Theme," and although "Encountering Darkness" covers the whole of Dean French-Beytagh's life, the theme is always present.

"I suddenly saw what apartheid was, in fact, all about," he writes. "How can a white man have dealings, as an equal, with a mere creature, an advanced animal which is trying to reach out of its natural habitat into the place which God has reserved for real, pure human beings?"

On the book's jacket, Collins, the publisher, said the dean's arrest and conviction "seemed to be announcing that South Africa had gone mad. The dean's acquittal on appeal reawakened hope that sanity and justice might, despite all, still be possible."

But Dean French-Beytagh, who now lives in England, is less optimistic.

"Change" is one of the rude words in South Africa," he wrote. "Anything or anybody who sets out to change the 'South African way of life' is an anathema."

"For white South Africans know, in their heart of hearts, how precarious their situation is... As was made clear at my own interrogation and trial, the nationalist Afrikaners believe that anybody who tries to induce change is necessarily out to destroy them and everything that they stand for."

"For the Christian, of course, the reverse is true... man must change continually... this is one reason why Christianity and apartheid are incompatible."

South Africa's future, Dean French-Beytagh says, will be decided in the collision of these incompatible forces.

"I was found guilty of inciting people to violence simply because I warned them that violence was going to come," he writes.

"[But] in my opinion... there will be no 'natural' change in South Africa, and war or revolution is eventually inevitable unless we can apply enough non-violent pressure to enforce real change."

He recommends "three main ways in which this pressure can be brought to bear—by reducing white immigration, by forcing the big industries to accept their social responsibilities and by cultural boycotts of various kinds."

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Table with 3 columns: Stock Name, Yield, Price. It lists various insurance stocks including Allstate, Amstar, Amstar Life, etc., with their respective yields and prices.

Treasury Bills

Table with 3 columns: Bill Name, Yield, Price. It lists various Treasury bills including Treasury Bill, Treasury Note, etc., with their respective yields and prices.

Bank Stock Quotations

(Closing prices of the week's trading)

Table with 3 columns: Bank Name, Yield, Price. It lists various bank stocks including Bank of America, Bank of New York, etc., with their respective yields and prices.

N.Y. Stock Exchange

Table with 3 columns: Stock Name, Yield, Price. It lists various stocks traded on the New York Stock Exchange, including General Motors, Ford, etc., with their respective yields and prices.

By William Ellington

Some Examples

prices have moved down, on bonds with fixed coupon payments have gone up, in some higher than bonds without conversion feature. For example, two separate convertible bond issues of Leasco, each selling at 100, were quoted by the New York American (Europe) Ltd. at an average of 52. At this price, the bonds had a curyield of 9.6 percent and a considerably higher yield if the bonds were held to maturity. The bonds were sold on an average price of 100. White Weld & Co. Dictated Corp.'s 5.5 percent convertible issue had a current yield of 10.5 percent, and at a price of

Bypassing Dealers

There was some concern among dealers in both London and on the Continent about the project, because the system presumably would allow buyers and sellers to deal directly with one another without using a Eurobond dealer as an intermediary.

Asked for comment, Armin J. Matile, manager of Bondtrade in Brussels, said innovation is certainly welcome, but computerized trading does not take into account the need to have responsibility and capital in the market.

"If it were just a question of matching orders, our work would be easy. In fact, the public is

R-Revised.

generally on one side of the market and dealers have to take the opposite side to make the market work," he said.

There is no certainty that the Luxembourg banks sponsoring the computerized trading project will be able to obtain enough participants to go ahead. Merchant banks in London represented by the Accepting Houses Committee

have a head start on a similar project called ARTEL.

However, the Luxembourg banks appear to have a lot of influence as several of them are owned by large banks in other continental countries.

In 1969, the London merchant banks disclosed plans to establish a Eurobond clearing system.

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

	Latest Week	Prior Week
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MONTHLY COMPARISONS			
	Mar.	Prior Month	1972

Commodity index, based on 1967=100 the consumers price index, based on 1967=100, and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's index of 1967=100. Imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

R-Revised.

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(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

By Thomas E. Mullaney

"We've been parking at a lot of senior citizens' high-rise apartment buildings, and I'd say that 90 percent of the questions have been about the cost of living," Rove said. "The recent 20 percent increase in social security benefits has been completely wiped out," they tell me."

Along the same lines, Rep. John A. Boehner, a Democrat from the 11th District in western Ohio and a member of the House Banking and Currency Committee, remarked the other day that "the big issue today is the cost of living." He said at least 60 percent of his telephone calls come from veterans who relate to that problem. "I've never said, deal with social security, veterans' problems and other personal matters."

Another Georgia congressman, Rep. Andrew Young, a Democrat, said, however, that his office had been deluged with consumer and business mail, particularly during

Nixon scheduled an unusual Saturday meeting with his top economic advisers "for a general review of economic stabilization policy."

controls. If such an extension is approved, it will place the onus on the Nixon administration to initiate actions and recommend programs to bring the soaring rate of inflation down to a more tolerable area. The general price level was rising at an annual rate of 6 percent in the first quarter—almost double last year's pace—and food prices were climbing at a much faster rate.

In addressing itself to economic problems, the administration has been slow and vacillating. It has appeared bewildered by the strength of inflationary forces and the explosive expansion of the economy this year. It has

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 3)

By Alexander R. Hammer

The bargain sale of the market was pilpopped and the best
formance of the NASDAQ Quoted Industrial Index, which finished
on Friday at 103.39, down 7.7 from the preceding Friday.
The exchange's pure index fell 0.50 to end the week at 23.57.
Turnover on the exchange expanded to 15.73 million shares from
10.76 million in the previous week, which had only four trading
days because of the Good Friday holiday.

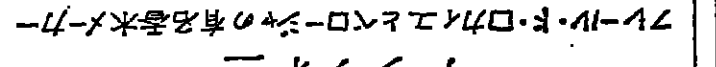
The warrants of Trans World Airlines led the active list on
the Amex last week and tumbled 6 1/4 to 17 1/8 on a turnover of
478,400 shares. Last week the company said it was omitting its
fourth quarter preferred dividend.

In the Over-the-Counter market, Bolly Manufacturing dropped
6 1/4 to 34 3/4. The company said it had completed an \$18-million
refinancing program to reduce certain of the company's short-term
obligations and retire a long-term convertible note of \$6 million.

OTHER COMMENTS:

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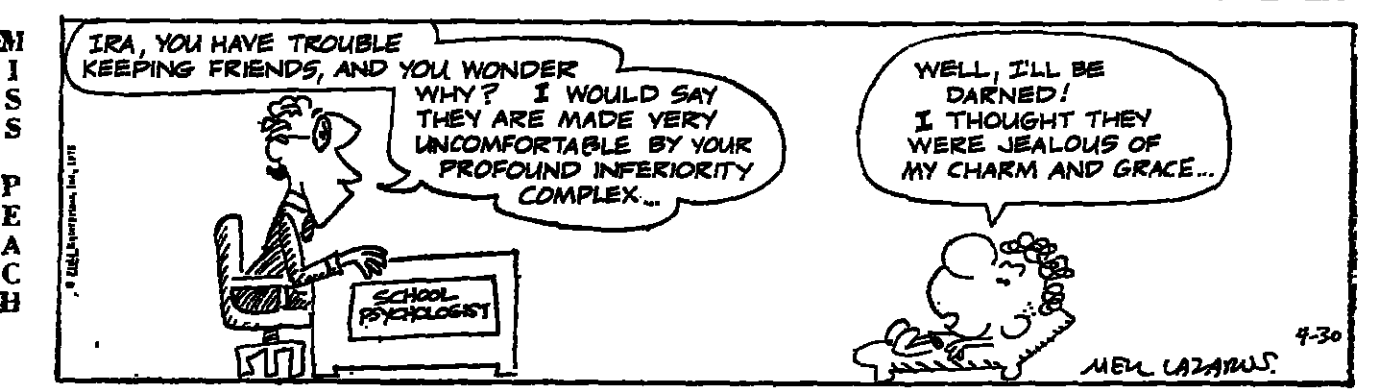
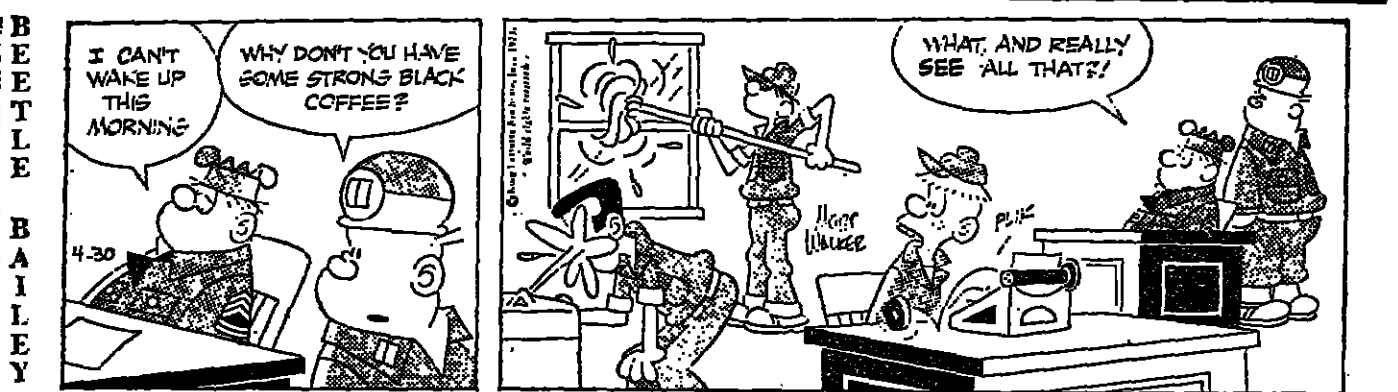
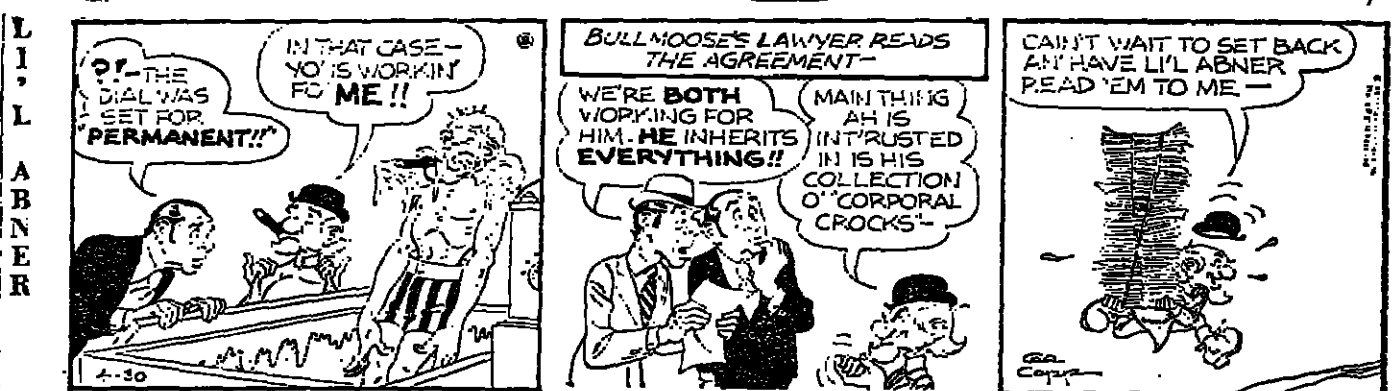
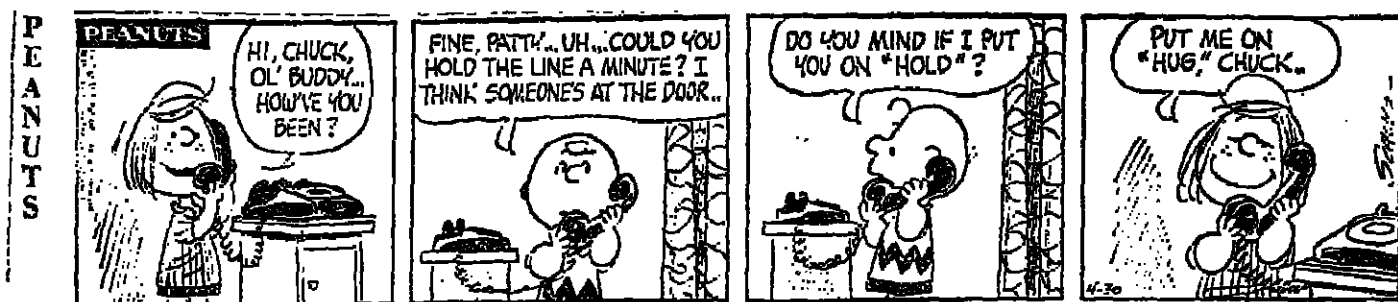
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regression = 1 - $\frac{1}{n}$

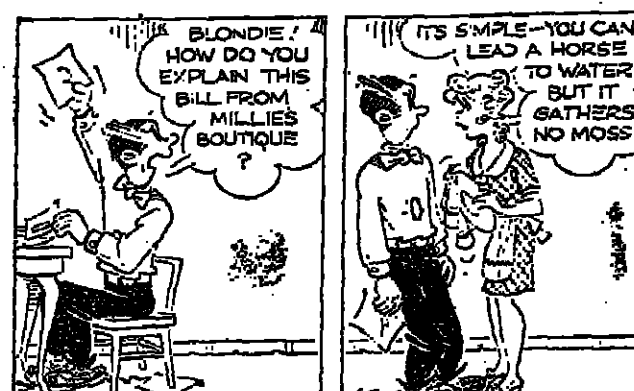
Floating Rate Notes Due 1980

Journal of Management Education 30(6)

(continued)



BLONDIE



CHESS

By Robert Byrne

The 10th Capablanca Memorial Tournament, held this year in Cienfuegos, Cuba, to honor the man who first brought the world chess title to the Western Hemisphere, gave another former world champion, Vasily Smyslov, the opportunity to make up for some recent sins.

In his last outing, in the Hastings Tournament, Smyslov ended up in an ill-befitting ninth place; this time he took first prize, undefeated, with 12 victories and 9 draws.

Overall, the 10th Capablanca Tourney was not up to its strength of previous years, since the Cuban organizers wished to give eight of their players experience, and a number of prominent international players were competing in other events. Smyslov was thus free to concentrate on his leading rival, East Germany's Wolfgang Uhlmann, who had run far ahead of him at Hastings, finishing second—just behind Bent Larsen. At Cienfuegos, Uhlmann, third prize, with Gennadi Kuzmin of the Soviet Union. If Garcia becomes a serious candidate for grandmaster rank he will be Cuba's first since Capablanca's days in the nineteen-twenties.

Not only did Smyslov add another tournament to his laurels, he also got revenge for the drubbing Uhlmann doled out to him at Hastings. In Cuba, the 6-foot-3, red-haired Russian threw all of his quiet ferocity into a fine winning performance.

Any opponent of Uhlmann well knows that to open 1 P-K4 means he will confront French Defense, since Uhlmann is its leading proponent and doggedly loyal to it. The Tarrasch Variation,

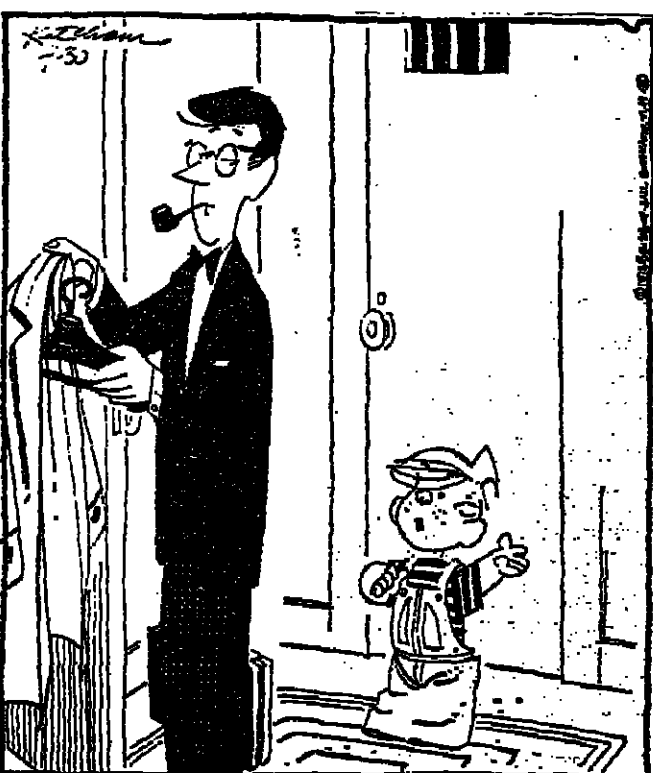
Score One, Plus

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White	Black	White	Black
Smyslov	Uhlmann	Smyslov	Uhlmann
1 P-K4	1 P-K4	23 Q-N3	23 Q-N3
2 P-Q4	2 P-Q4	24 Q-N4	24 Q-N4
3 N-Q2	3 P-Q4	25 R-N4	25 R-N4
4 K-P2	4 K-P2	26 B-N3	26 B-N3
5 B-N3	5 B-N3	27 R-N4	27 R-N4
6 Q-K2ch	6 K-N3	28 R-N4	28 R-N4
7 K-N3	7 B-N3	29 R-N4	29 R-N4
8 P-P2	8 R-N3	30 Q-Q2	30 Q-Q2
9 N-N3	9 R-K1	31 R-N4	31 R-N4
10 B-K3	10 Q-Q3	32 R-N4	32 R-N4
11 B-Q3	11 B-N3	33 R-N4	33 R-N4
12 B-Q3	12 B-N3	34 R-N4	34 R-N4
13 P-KR3	13 B-N3	35 R-N4	35 R-N4
14 P-B	14 Q-E2	36 R-N4	36 R-N4

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

A RUSSIAN BEAUTY

And Other Stories

By Vladimir Nabokov. McGraw-Hill. 268 pp. \$2.95.

Reviewed by Paul Zweig

HISTORY offered the gift of several lives to Vladimir Nabokov, and he made of it what we know: an odyssey of three languages, a stylish fable of emigré and aristocrats which he confuted finally into English, and at least one masterpiece, "Invitation to a Beheading."

Since then, it is generally agreed, he has become America's foremost, one might say our official, literary stylist: prodigiously active, caustic; alternating brilliant new works with older ones from the emigré past, revolved into English either by himself or, usually, by his son Dmitri.

"A Russian Beauty" is yet another installment from Nabokov's past lives, perhaps the last. For the book is composed essentially of odds and ends: some inconclusive stories from his Berlin period, a striking dream fable, "Terra Incognita," and two chapters from an unfinished novel, the last he attempted before converting to the English language. If Nabokov's recent book, "Invitation to a Beheading," was a farewell to literature, as some critics have guessed, then "A Russian Beauty" is a bit of holding up.

Only a few of the stories perform the Nabokovian magic with any consistency, though all of them display flashes of it—vignettes of pure style flung around moments that seem hardly able to sustain them because they are so frail: a mood piece about an exiled beauty who marries badly ("A Russian Beauty"); the ridiculous murder of an old little man who might be a poet, but turns out to be a counterfeiter ("The Lover's Tale"); a peculiarly heartless tale of a businessman who wants to be a writer, but commits the unpardonable Nabokovian sin of having no talent ("Lips to Lips"); an unpleasant story about a blubbery husband who humiliates himself by refusing to duel with an elegant and adroit killer ("An Affair of Honor").

Nabokov catalogues his miniatures with brief scholarly introductions, as if he were inserting them into the files of his personal *musée imaginaire*. One hears the vault doors click shut on the achieved oeuvre. It has been a long time since literature has aspired so openly to the status of an institution. Not since Thomas Mann, or perhaps T. S. Eliot, has a writer bricked himself in so studiously. Perhaps that explains some of the enthusiasm he continues to evoke in his followers. Nabokov offers solace to those who have been unnerved by our indigenous free-lance anarchists of literature, Burroughs, Fynchon, Mailer, even Bellow, dig in the underside of culture; they offer us literature as

guerrilla warfare. Nabokov restores for us the tarnished but splendid ideal of art as a counter-institution, an oracular palace in which the reader can take refuge from the tums of contemporary vulgarity.

Although "A Russian Beauty" makes no major contribution to the Nabokovian opus, it is a revealing book, for it shows the cosmopolitan magus, as he is indirectly styled himself, in moments of rare weakness. The stories fling almost touchingly, with an elegant and pointed air, the circus tales of Nabokov's don't quite make it to the floor. Between the winking lights of his style and the shadows he describes, there is a gap. One doesn't imagine an artist's youth for Nabokov, who seems to have sprung fully grown from Europe's ear; but these stories are a youth of sorts: a cruel, decadent youth, whose affinities are with the evilly immaculate Huxleyan, or the postindustrial filigree of the brothers Goncourt. In an otherwise forgettable story about a young poet ("Terra Incognita"), Nabokov perhaps franchises in advance on these broken bits of magic from his youth: "thus small stones continue to come along, and endlessly, behind the wizard's back."

The characters in "A Russian Beauty" wander through alien cities, disconnected from themselves and from each other by the calamity that destroyed their past. The budding poet, the syphilitic salesman, the widower, the businessman who secretly writes novels, all have a lost background of steppes and Russian summers, a dimension of youthful tenderness which they cannot reach. Yet the nostalgia running through the stories is cold, for Nabokov does not trust it; the remembered past becomes yet another motif in the games of his style. Although I found myself repelled by the frozen brilliance of the stories, I could not help but be fascinated too. How compelling it is to enter a world in which there is no blur, no shadings of uncertainty, where every shadow is black, and every color declares itself with perfect clarity. Nabokov's games for surfaces, positively Homeric, even in these early stories, perhaps it is in such terms that one must consider his persistent quarrel with Freud, whose view of experience made surfaces appear suspect, and backgrounds annoyingly true. Psychoanalysis, for Nabokov, becomes nothing less than a fat man in a suit, a science for fat men and Freud, though he waltzes in, the prince of blur.

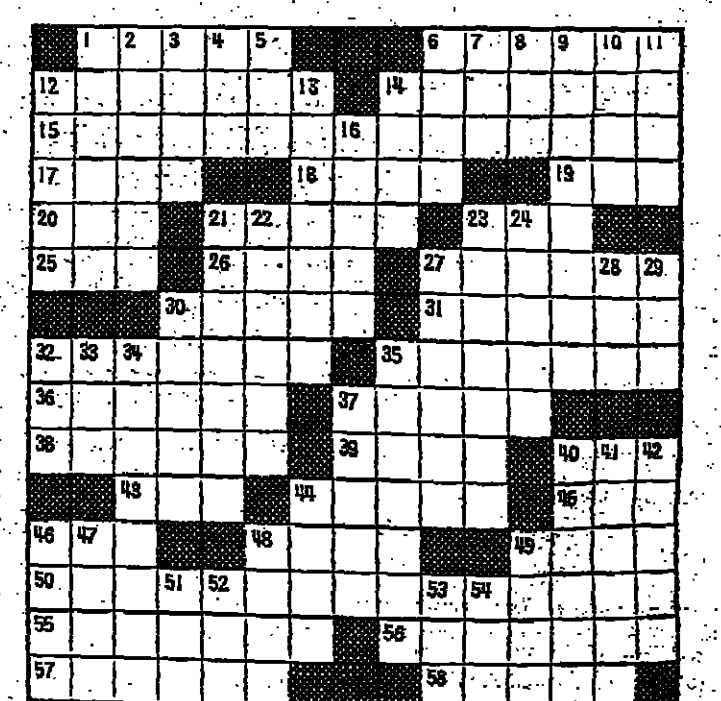
"A Russian Beauty" is a small book that will change nobody's mind, and will delight some. Although we may soon decide that Nabokov is not the giant we have made him out to be, his connoisseur's gift is unmistakable, even in these fragments from a former life.

Paul Zweig is author of "The Heresy of Self-Love" and a book of poems, "Against Emptiness." He is chairman of the department of comparative literature at Queens College. This review was abridged from The New York Times Book Review.

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

ACROSS	DOWN
1 Rod	1 Endured
2 Soft role	2 Johnson and
3 Plunder	3 Helina
4 Lettuce	4 Goose
5 Film about Chopin	5 Steep flax
6 Suffix for tonsil	6 Apple or pear
7 Created	7 French soul
8 Inner Prefix	8 Dundee
9 Man's nickname	9 Certain Asians
10 Map	10 Certain bills
11 Campus org.	11 Despot
12 Scheme	12 Claude of films
13 Comfort	13 Pronoun
14 Campbell and Cove	14 Males over
15 Scottish scales	15 Ralls' partner
16 On the rocks	16 Aids for broken
17 Hair	17
18 Kind of knight	18
19 Some children	19
20 What La Guardia called his mistakes	20
21 Spring time	21
22 Deputy: Abbr.	22
23 no use!	23
24 Tel Aviv name	24
25 Latin possessive	25
26 Antonio or Francisco	26
27 Army deserter	27
28 French writer's film bio	28
29 Durable athlete	29
30 Folly	30
31 Conglomerate action	31
32 Men, familiarly	32
33 Fly catcher	33
34 Anger	34
35 Prepare in advance of a title bout	35
36 Garden structure	36
37 Flourish	37
38 Classify	38
39 Associations	39
40 Informal	40
41 good-hys	41
42 Kind of chance	42
43 Irish nobleman	43
44 At a distance	44
45 Moslem call to prayer	45
46 School subject: Abbr.	46
47 Cockney's abode	47
48 Triangle side	48
49 Lamb's mother	49



Wynn's 3-Run Homer Powers Astros

LINE DRIVE—Brazilian Emerson Fittipaldi finishes first in the Spanish Grand Prix yesterday in his Lotus, more than half a minute ahead of Frenchman Francois Cevert.

By Leonard Koppett

Lead in Golf

Brazilian Wins Spanish Grand Prix

Sikes, Dickson

testants to lift and clean the ball within these areas. The regulations remained in effect, although the 6,932-yard course had dried out and the greens became firm and fast.

tions. Bert Yancey was the only other golfer under par for the three rounds. Yancey's 71 gave him a total of 209 and third place. Orville Moody, the ex-Army sergeant, had the day's low of 66 for 211. Don Bies, the first-round leader who had started yesterday one stroke back of Dickson, shot a 70 for 211 also.

At 210, or par, was a group of eight, including Fred Furr, Larry Bruce Crampton (69), Larry Hinson (68), Bob Smith (68), Bert Greene (70), Lanny Wadkins (71), Leonard Thompson (70) and Tom Weiskopf (71).

'ards Stop Giants' Wi

ards Stop Giants' Winning Streak at 6 Games

ed the winning run with two out in the ninth inning on a balk by Montreal relief pitcher Tom Walker to give the Astros a 4-3 victory over Montreal.

The balk climaxed a two-run Houston rally which wiped out a 3-2 Montreal lead and gave the Astros a sweep of the three-game series.

Dodgers 9, Pirates 5
At Pittsburgh, Tom Padorek doubled in Ron Cey with the winning run in the 13th inning

the season for Detroit, 6-1, over Kansas City.

Jim Northrup singled to open the third against loser Wayne Simpson, 3-2, and scored on Kaline's sharp double to left-center

Yankees 6, Twins 2
Yankees 11, Twins 1

At New York, Ron Blomberg, whose two-run single in the sixth inning of the opener sparked New York to a 6-3 victory, col-

Sunday

scored the second to help the
Coleman win his fifth game of Baltimore.

**More Sports News
On Page 11**

Friday's and Saturday's Major League Line Scores

[illegible]

**Come to the
flavor of
Marlboro**

